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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1872. NO. 273.

FIRST EDITION.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

Gen. Albright and Hon. G. W. Schofield Nominated for Congressmen-at-Large.

W. B. Forten, Colored, for Elector-at-Large.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 25, 1872.

The Republican State Central Committee met here to-day, for the purposes of filling vacancies on the State ticket, and transacting other business. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, eighty-four members attending, including representatives from nearly every county in the State. For Congressmen-at-Large Gen. Albright, of Carbon county, and Hon. G. W. Schofield, of Warren county, were nominated on the first ballot. W. B. Forten, of Philadelphia, colored, was nominated by acclamation for Elector-at-Large. Cheering accounts were received from all parts of the State.

By Associated Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 25.—At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee in this city to-day, Gen. Harry White was withdrawn as Congressman at large, leaving two vacancies which were filled by the nomination of Hon. G. W. Scofield and Gen. Charles Albright. W. B. Forten, colored, was nominated as elector at large. Dr. Freeman, of the Tenth Congressional District, resigned from the electoral ticket, and W. J. Colgrove was elected in his place.

POLITICAL.

Thirteenth Ohio District Republican Nominations.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., July 25, 1872.—The meeting of the Republican Congressional Convention of the Thirteenth district was well attended here to-day. Lucius H. Marsh, of Muskingum, was unanimously nominated for Congress, and Isaac S. Mucker of Licking for Elector. The Republican State Central Committee resolutions were indorsed. The session was short and harmonious.

Republican Congressional Nomination in Ohio.

TOLEDO, O., July 25.—The Republican Congressional Convention, which assembled in this city to-day, nominated General Isaac R. Sherwood, of Williams county, for Congressman, on the fourth ballot. The other candidates were Gen. Robert P. Kennedy, of Lucas, and M. R. Brally, of Fulton county.

Straight-Out Democrats in Conference—"all Delegations Expected at the Louisville Convention."

NEW YORK, July 25.—Blanton Duncan, M. M. Pomeroy, Bayard, of New Jersey, Van Allen, of N. Y., and others leaders of the straight-out Democratic movement, held a private conference at the New York Hotel this afternoon, to institute organization throughout the United States. They report enthusiastic responses from all quarters to the call for the third of September Louisville Convention, and say that full delegations from all the States will be in attendance.

Ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, to Take the Stump.

COLUMBUS, O., July 25.—A Grant and Wilson club was organized to-night, with Hon. William Dennison as President, who will accept the position in a public speech within the next two weeks.

Illinois Republican Nominations.

CAIRO, ILL., July 25.—The nominations at the Republican Convention at Anna to-day were as follows: For Congress, Eighteenth district, Isaac Clements, of Jackson county; for member of State Board of Equalization, Dr. McMasters, of Randolph; for State Senator Benjamin Smiley; for Legislature, M. J. Insore

Illinois Congressional Nominations.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The Republican Convention of the Fifth Illinois Congressional district, nominated for re-election H. E. C. Burchard.

The Liberals of the Eighth Illinois district nominated Geo. O. Barney, of Marshall county, for Congress.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Nineteenth Illinois district renominated S. S. Marshall.

Iowa Republican Congressional Nomination.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the First district of Iowa, held at Burlington to-day, nominated Geo. W. McGary for re-election by acclamation.

Missouri "Liber P" State Convention Called.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The Liberal State Central Committee to-day called a Liberal State Convention to meet at Jefferson City on the 21st of August, the same time and place at which the Democratic State Convention is to be held.

Greeley Repudiated.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 25.—The dedication of the Republican wigwam this evening was attended by two thousand people. The speakers were Hon. Wm. Curry, candidate for Secretary of State, and Captain A. Y. Dennis, of this city, who has hitherto been a Democrat. Capt. Dennis repudiated the Greeley ticket, and declared there was no Democratic party to claim his allegiance.

An Enthusiastic Grant Meeting—Speech of Senator Lafayette.

LAFAYETTE, IND., July 25.—Senator Morton delivered an address to a large meeting here to-night, in which he said the country was enjoying great prosperity under a wise administration, which was assailed by somebody or something except personal attacks, not by any proposition of better measures of government. These attacks were made principally by men who were distinguished only as talkers, not as doers. A man who has always succeeded may be called a fool, but he is preferable to speechmakers who have made failures as generals and statesmen. He recounted the leading measures of the government, and their effect on the business interests of the country, and rebutted the propositions of Mr. Hendricks in his Indianapolis speech mainly, and repelled the personal attack of that gentleman upon himself. Mr. Morton's Speech occupied some two hours in delivery, and was enthusiastically received by the audience.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Dr. Simon P. Taft, of Newark, N. J., was arrested yesterday on a charge of abortion upon Mrs. Elizabeth Hendershot, of Hacketstown, resulting in death.

Charles Mott, agent of the Keokuk Packet Company, was arrested at St. Louis yesterday for embezzlement.

A son of the Mayor of Salt Lake City was killed Wednesday by the premature discharge of a pistol.

The Mormon Convention, at Corinne, Utah, yesterday nominated Gen. Geo. R. Maxwell as delegate to Congress.

Mrs. McKinney, the young married woman who shot Wm. Cummings dead at Petaluma, Cal., for slandering her, has been admitted to bail in $20,000.

The Carruthers suit, involving the title to a large portion of Portland, Oregon, has been decided for the plaintiff.

Hudson W. Crittenden, ex-General Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad, died at Syracuse, N. Y., Wednesday night.

Lovecraft's planing mill, at Rochester, N. Y., and several adjoining buildings, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $85,000.

The Catholic Female Protectory, in West Chester county, N. Y., was totally consumed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

The loss by the fire at Jersey City, Wednesday, is now estimated at about $2,000,000.

Johnson, Deputy Grand Master of Orangemen in Ireland, arrived at Toronto, Canada, on Wednesday night. Yesterday morning an immense procession, numbering one thousand Orangemen of the city and from neighboring towns, accompanied him through the city to the park, where addresses were presented and speeches made.

The blacksmith and carpenter shops of Allison & Co.'s car works, in West Philadelphia, were burned yesterday. Loss $200,000. Seven hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment. The insurance on the car works amounts to $250,000, including $15,000 in the Imperial, $12,500 in the Queen's, and $10,000 each in Liverpool, London and the Globe and Andes; the balance in New York and Eastern companies, excepting amounts of $2,500 in the Anthracite, of Wyoming, Allemaine, of Ohio, and some companies in Erie, Pa., and West Virginia.

During a rain and thunder storm at Middletown, Butler county, Ohio, a daughter of Peter Bishop was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Wm. Clark was so overcome by heat and smoke in a Chicago factory yesterday that he died.

A fire at Dubuque, Iowa, yesterday, destroyed the factory of Myers, Tise & Co. Loss $5,000; insured.

Advices from Fort Garvey say that Indian Commissioner Simpson was unable to make a treaty with the Indians, of whom two thousand five hundred were present. They would neither entertain nor suggest propositions. The Indians propose to stop mining operations, and trouble is apprehended unless a military force is provided.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Letter from the Lost African Traveler.

By Cable from Stanley, His Discoverer.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The *Herald* received by cable to-night, the following letters from Dr. Livingstone, directed to James Gordon Bennett, which reached London in Stanley's mail:

UJIJI, on Tanganyika, East Africa, November, 1871.—James Gordon Bennett, Jr., Esq.—My Dear Sir: It is in general somewhat difficult to write to one we have never seen. It feels so much like addressing an abstract idea. But the presence of your representative, Mr. H. M. Stanley, in this distant region, takes away the strangeness I should otherwise have felt, and in writing to thank you for the extreme kindness that prompted you to send him I feel quite at home. If I explain the forlorn condition in which he found me you can easily perceive that I have good reason to use very strong expressions of gratitude. I came to Ujiji off a tramp of between four hundred and five hundred miles beneath a blazing vertical sun, having been baffled, worried, defeated and forced to return when almost in sight of the end of the geographical part of my mission by a number of half caste Moslem slaves, sent to me from Zanzibar instead of men. A sore heart, made still sorer by the woeful sights I had seen of man's inhumanity to man, told on my bodily frame and depressed it beyond measure. I thought that I was dying on my feet. It is not too much to say that almost every step of my weary, sultry way I was in pain, and I reached Ujiji a mere rackle of bones. There I found that some five hundred pounds sterling worth of goods, which I had ordered from Zanzibar, had unaccountably been entrusted to a drunken, half-caste Moslem tailor, who, after squandering them for sixteen months on the way to Ujiji, finished up by selling off all that remained for slaves and ivory for himself. He had divined on the Koran and found that I was dead. He had also written to the Governor of Unyanyembe that he had sent slaves after me to Manyema, who returned and reported my decease and begged permission to sell off the few goods which remained as they had spared. He, however, knew perfectly well from the men who had seen me, that I was alive and waiting for goods and men; but as for the man he is evidently an idiot, and there being no law here except that of the dagger or musket, I had to sit down in great weakness, destitute of everything save a few clothes and beads which I had taken the precaution to leave here in case of extreme need. Near prospect of beggary among Ujijians made me miserable. But I could not despair, because I laughed so much at a friend, who, on reaching he mouth of the Zambesi, said he was tempted to despair because he had only a thousand miles of his work left. When I had got to about the lowest verge vague rumors of an English visitor reached me. I thought of myself as the man who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho; but neither Priest, Levite nor Samaritan could possibly happen my way. Next day, however, a welcome sight hove in sight, and one of my people rushed up at the top of his speed, and, in great excitement, gasped out: "An Englishman coming, I see him, and off he darted to meet him. An American flag, the first ever seen in these parts, at the head of the caravan, told me the nationality of the visitor. I am as cold and non-demonstrative as we islanders are usually reputed to be, but your kindness made my heart to thrill. O it was indeed overwhelming, and I said in my soul, let the richest blessings descend from the Highest on you and yours.

The news Mr. Stanley had told me was thrilling. Mighty political changes on the continents on the other side, the Atlantic cables, election of Gen. Grant, and many other topics riveted my attention for days together, and had immediate and beneficial effect on my health. I had been absent from home for years, save what I could glean from a few *Saturday Reviews* and *Punch* of 1868. My appetite revived, and in a week I was in good health. Stanley lately brought me the most kind and encouraging dispatches from Lord Clarendon—whose like I sincerely wish all may have—and also received from the Foreign Office since 1869, and the intimation that the British government had kindly sent fifteen hundred pounds sterling to my aid. Up to his arrival I was not aware of any pecuniary aid. I am rested, but the work I have to do requires repaired, and I am anxious that you and all my friends should know that though unhindered by death, I have still to do the work which my friend Sir Roderick Murchison set me, with John Bullish tenacity, believing that all would come right at last.

The watershed of South Central Africa is over seven hundred miles in length. The fountains thereon are almost innumerable, that is, it would take a man's lifetime to count them. From the watershed they converge with four large rivers, and these again into two mighty streams in the great Nile Valley, which begins in ten degrees to twelve degrees south latitude. It was long my fortune to meet on the ancient problem and gave me a clear idea of the drainage. I had to feel my way, and every step of the way, and was generally groping in the dark, for we feared where rivers ran. We drank our fill and let the rest run by. The Portuguese who visited Cazembe asked for slaves, ivory and India rubber. I asked about the waters, questioned and cross-questioned until I was afraid of being set down as afflicted with hydrophobia.

My last work, in which I have been greatly hindered from want of suitable attendants, was following a second line of drainage down through a country of cannibals called Manyuema, or Manyema. This line of drainage I have taken in four. I was near it when obliged to turn. It is from one to three miles broad, and never can be reached at any point or at any time of year. Two western streams, Lingoe or Bartle, and Freres river, flow into it at Lake Kamolondo. Then the great river Lomaine flows through Lake Kamolondo into it, too, and seems to form the western arm of the Nile, on which Petherick traded. Now I have collected miles of evidence of watershed, and unfortunately the seventh hundred is the most interesting of the whole, for in it, if I am not mistaken, four fountains arise from earthen mounds, and the last of the four becomes at no great distance off a large river. Two of them run south in Egypt, Lupera and Lomaine, and two run south into inner Ethopia, as Lambai, or Upper Zambezi, and Kaffinar. These are not the sources of the Nile mentioned by the secretary of Minerva in the city of Saïs to Herodotus. I had heard of them so often, and at great distances off, that I cannot doubt their existence, and in spite of the sore longing for home, that seizes me every time I think of my family, I wish to finish by their re-discovery.

Five hundred pounds sterling worth of goods have again unluckily been entrusted to slaves, and have been over a year on the way, instead of four months. I must go where they live, at your expense, ere I can part a numeral completion to my work, and if my disclosures regarding the terrible Ujijian slavery should lead to the suppression of the east coast slave trade, the pearl that as a greater matter by far than the discovery of all the Nile sources together.

I hear that you have done away with domestic slavery forever. Lend us your hopeful aid to these great objects. This fine country is blighted as with a curse from above. In order that the slavery privileges of the petty Sultan of Zanzibar may not be infringed, the rights of the crown of Portugal, which are mythical, should be kept in abeyance till some future time, when Africa will become another India to the Portuguese slave-trader.

I conclude by again thanking you most cordially for your great generosity, and am, gratefully yours,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

Demonstrations in Honor of Juarez, Deceased President of Mexico.

MATAMORAS, July 25.—The public offices and places of business throughout the city closed to-day, national and consular flags displayed at half-mast, and minute-guns fired in honor of Juarez. The animosities exhibited during the recent election have given place to a better feeling. The political opponents of Juarez acknowledge his great service to the republic, and have united in a public demonstration in respect to his memory.

Latest Advices from Cuba.

HAVANA, July 25.—General Riguelme telegraphs a report of an engagement of government troops with the nineteen remaining members of the Fannie. Ten of the filibusters were killed and four captured, but subsequently escaped. The four who escaped are likely to die of hunger. Several stand of arms and a flag were captured. Importations of Chinamen continue; two vessels arrived last week. Capt. Alfan has captured Augustine Aguero, revolutionary Postmaster General.

Steamboat Blown to Pieces.

OMAHA, July 25.—The steamer Mulhen exploded as she was leaving the dock at Bellevue, Nebraska, at seven o'clock this morning. The boat is reported blown entirely to pieces down to the hull. She was loaded with oats from Brownsville for Omaha. Only one man was seriously injured, but it is thought he will recover.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular respecting parties presenting claims on account of coupon or registered bonds of the United States, which have been destroyed, wholly or in part, to present proof in accordance with the act, showing the amount, number date and class of each security; if registered, the name of the assignor and assignee, of whom purchased, and the consideration, the cause and manner of destruction. Proofs of title, etc., may be made by affidavits, duly authenticated, and by such other evidence as may be in possession of the party, upon the receipt of which the papers will be referred to the proper officer for his decision.

GREELEY'S INTRIGUE.

Further Facts and Circumstances in Corroboration of the Binghamton Revelation—Wire Pulling of Greeley's Friends.

[From the Syracuse Journal, July 22.]

In addition to these revelations, now so fully and satisfactorily presented by the Binghamton *Republican*, there are within our personal knowledge certain facts and circumstances which are very strongly corroborative of the allegation that the nomination of Mr. Greeley for the Presidency was the direct result of an arrangement between him and the Democratic leaders, and which show that so far from this nomination being the result of a spontaneous uprising of the people, it was the consummation of a deliberate and laboriously worked-up plot of scheming and designing politicians. At Cincinnati, the Democratic pressure was all for Greeley, and this was not a mere matter of chance. The concentration of that influence in his favor decided the choice of the Convention, beyond all doubt. Mr. Fenton was there on a mysterious mission, as appeared at the time, which was conducted with great secrecy, and was concluded to his evident satisfaction so that he quit the field on the eve of the nomination. His business there was then known to be with Democrats and Liberals alike, and its character is now fully exposed in the revelation of the previous negotiations in Mr. Greeley's behalf with Mr. Seymour and other leading Democrats, in which he (Fenton) had taken part. So well satisfied was Mr. Greeley with Mr. Fenton's services that the *Tribune*, in rebuke of a statement that Mr. Fenton's ways at Cincinnati were devious, asserted in vigorous language that it (the *Tribune*) knew how well and faithfully he (Fenton) had served Greeley there. There is now no mystery as to the nature of Mr. Fenton's mission at Cincinnati.

A fact which has a strong bearing in support of the truth of the alleged arrangement between Greeley and Seymour, is the statement made by the political editor of the Utica *Observer* (Mr. Seymour's home organ), to the effect that for six months that paper had been preparing its Democratic readers for the nomination of Horace Greeley by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore. This statement was made by the *Observer* editor, in this city, within a week. Mr. Seymour's home organ surely would not have been engaged in this work of preparation, unless the event thus prepared for was in the programme to take place, and there existed no reason under the sun for such an improbable occurrence, except the Democratic leaders had entered into a contract that it should take place. The *Observer* was in the secret six months ago, and therefore it was engaged in preparing its readers to accept Greeley as the regular Democratic candidate. The files of the *Observer* attest this fact.

Again: Here in Syracuse, the arrangement between Mr. Greeley and Mr. Seymour, with the knowledge and approval of Mr. Fenton, Mr. Hutchins, and other Democratic managers was known months ago. Most excellent reasons exist for believing that the late Gen. John A. Green, ex-Mr. Seymour's friend, was satisfied with the investment secured on behalf of the Democrats, and that Mr. Frank Hiscock, Mr. Fenton's friend, was intrusted with it for the benefit of the Democracy. This is the whole marshaled. The same sort of service which the Democratic *Observer* at Utica was doing for this latter gentleman, Mr. Seymour's home Democratic masses to accept a strange and unexpected result to them, was undertaken months ago by the then professedly Republican *Standard* here. Systematic assaults upon Gen. Grant's administration and its policies were begun and carried on by the *Standard*, which has probably Mr. Greeley would be the opposition candidate for President. The part taken by the Democratic *Observer* at Utica was duly done day; its conductors were cautious and wary in accepting the great transformation, because they then doubted whether the change is permanent. But when the affair seemed to justify its confidence, the *Courier* entered into it with great zeal, bolstering the names of the Cincinnati nominees in its columns, and manning for Baltimore, and in this proceeding took the initiative among the Democratic papers of the State. The *Journal* says: "Mr. Greeley has been bitterly antagonistic to Gen. Grant, protested with mock vigor against his nomination at Philadelphia, in the event of the certainty of his renomination; and on that result taking place, it made common cause with the Democratic *Courier*, formally insisted that Mr. Greeley succeeded himself, and continued its advocacy of the Liberal movement. Gen. Green was the mentor of the *Courier*, and Mr. Fenton says the editor of the *Standard*, in these transactions. Gen. Green aspired to appointment as a delegate to Baltimore, to carry out the programme, which failure was beaten by his Democratic rival. Mr. Ruger, who committed himself to the same plan. Mr. Hiscock is the only Republican who has been loyal to it, and continued its advocacy of the Liberal movement. Gen. Green was the mentor of the *Courier*, and Mr. Fenton says the editor of the *Standard*, in these transactions. Gen. Green aspired to appointment as a delegate to Baltimore, to carry out the programme, which failure was beaten by his Democratic rival. Mr. Ruger, who committed himself to the same plan. Mr. Hiscock is the only Republican who has been loyal to it, and continued its advocacy of the Liberal movement. Gen. Green was the mentor of the *Courier*, and Mr. Fenton's services that the *Tribune*, in rebuke of a statement that Mr. Fenton's ways at Cincinnati were devious, asserted in vigorous language that it (the *Tribune*) knew how well and faithfully he (Fenton) had served Greeley there. There is now no mystery as to the nature of Mr. Fenton's mission at Cincinnati.

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POLITICAL NOTES.

A report having been set in circulation that Congressman Garfield was growing lukewarm in his attachment to Grant, the editor of the Portage county (Ohio) *Democrat*, published in the county in which he resides, says it is authorized to state that General Garfield is as unfalteringly devoted to the support of the Republican cause and candidates as he ever fought at Chicamauga with Rosecrans and Thomas. So there is another lie nailed.

Hon. Charles Atwater, who was nominated by the Connecticut Democrats last spring, for Lieutenant-Governor, and immediately after openly declared for Grant, was placed upon that ticket at the special request of Governor English, who urged that his strong local influence would very much contribute to the party's success. His indorsement of Grant and Wilson is, therefore, one of very striking political significance. But the Democratic defection in the State does not end here. Many other eminent members of the party refuse to support Greeley. Hon. Tilton E. Doolittle, one of the ablest members of the party in the State, recently spoke at length in a convention over which he deems the destruction of the Democratic party. Ex-United States Senator Stark will not vote for Greeley. He is also an able and sagacious politician, who stands so thoroughly self-poised that no entreaty will bring him to the support of the surrender Judge Culver of Iowa has been for many years the member of the National Democratic Committee from this State, declares that he "will not vote at all." All over the State may be found men of the greatest prominence in the party, who will, under no circumstances, support Greeley; and these are gentlemen of the highest character and ability. It is evident that the Nutmeg State stands in no danger of being drowned out by the "tidal flood."

Gov. Seymour thinks it best to say nothing of pensions for the crippled Confederate soldiers from government, as yet. These pensions remind one of the very obliging Frenchman, who wished to have the supreme felicity of running a red hot poker into a man's body. "Only one little inch!" cried he. "No, you rascal, not an inchwidth nearer." "Then you will be so good as to pay me for heating the poker?" This paying for the poker is said to be one of Greeley's plans to remove the Treasury surplus.

The Buffalo *Post* is to be counted among the Democratic papers that will not go for Greeley. It says: "Of course such a nomination made by politicians in the interest of politicians looking for office, and caring more for expediency than principle, is not binding upon any Democrat."

The recent Republican victory in Oregon has encouraged the party greatly, and they are earnest at work already to win even a greater victory in November. Meanwhile the Democrats are disorganized and discouraged. They are in trouble about their electoral ticket, and it is felt that it must be remodeled.

Greeleyites in Indiana have been claiming very confidently that the Quakers in Wayne county will certainly vote the Cincinnati ticket. A little incident, which the Indianapolis *Journal* relates, shows where their sympathies really lie. The *Journal* says: "Mr. Dublin, where Julian spoke the other night, they refused to allow him the use of the public hall, which is owned by Quakers, declaring that they wouldn't let Jeff. Davis occupy it, and didn't see why Julian should. George W. accepted the situation, and held his meeting out of doors."

In various ways comes the intelligence from the South that many of the Southern ex-slaveholders confidently anticipate obtaining from the general government compensation for their slaves in case Greeley is elected President. They recall his proposition to pay $400,000,000 for them in July, 1864, and ask, If he could make such a proposition then, what would prevent him from agreeing to it now? The Galveston (Texas) *News*, a Greeley organ, in a recent issue says: "Though the subject has been long and considerably the advocate of emancipation, yet he always admitted the constitutional right of the South to her slave property, and the protection of which constituted the most essential preliminary condition to the original formation of the Union. Everybody knows that United States bonds have been formed but for this solemn guarantee of slave property in the great compact of union. Hence, Mr. Greeley has always advocated compensation for this property. He looked upon slavery as an evil and an insurmountable obstacle to the prosperity of the country, and he advocated the removal of that evil upon the same principle that private property is forcibly taken when required, in order to facilitate great public improvements, or for which due compensation is made to the owners."

A correspondent writing from one of the Illinois Congressional districts, closes up with this description of political situation: "We are now having a new list prepared for every township in this district: 1st, Active Republicans; 2d, Greeley Republicans; 3d, Anti-Greeley Democrats, and it is most cheering to see these lists. In many townships there is not *one* Greeley Republican, and in every township many Democrats who will not go for Greeley. The defection in the Republican party has not reached the rural Republicans scarcely at all, while the defection among the Democrats at Greeley's nomination amounts to a stampede in many rural localities."

An Alabama bubble that will bear pricking has gone the rounds once and now comes up again as a fresh telegraphic item to the Associated Press. It is bad enough to pay for a lie once. The purport of this item is that S. F. Rice and ex-Senator Warner have declared for Greeley; that two Republican journals have come out for Greeley, and only four straight Republican papers remain, two of them not being very straight. Warner announced himself for Greeley before the Baltimore Convention; Rice was at the Cincinnati Convention, and four straight Republican papers are as many as the State has had at any time.

The example set by Mr. DePauw, of Indiana, is becoming contagious. The latest well defined case is that of Judge Biddle, who has refused to accept the hybrid nomination for Congress in the Eighth District because the committee, in making the announcement to him of the honor conferred, demanded a pledge that he should support Greeley and Brown. The dose of crow was too much for the sensitive stomach of the Judge, and he threw up the proposition with intense disgust.

Hon. Thomas Duncan Stiles, Democratic member of the Ohio House of Representatives, has written a column communication to the Greenville *Democrat*, repudiating Greeley and Brown. He says the nominations absolve all honest Democrats from party fealty, and leaves them free to act as they see fit.

Advices from Georgia are to the effect that the prospects there are by no means discouraging to Republican well wishers of the country. The colored men, of course, are almost a unit for Grant. And many influential Democrats do not hesitate to say privately that they will vote for Grant, although they will not take an active part in the canvass in behalf of the Republican party. The *Constitution*, the official State paper, the editor of which was a Baltimore delegate, demurs to the platform and is frigid. The *Gazette*, published at Washington in the same State, declares that it is no more in favor of Greeley than it was when he was nominated at Cincinnati. Its language is: "The election of Grant we look upon as certain, and the Democrats will do well to vote for Grant. *Banner* says it has never been called upon to record so humiliating a fact as that of Greeley's nomination by a Democratic Convention. It is estimated that at least 25,000 Georgia Democrats will refuse to vote for Greeley.

Hon. S. T. Streeter has resigned his position as a member of the New York Liberal Republican Committee, and announced his intention of supporting Grant and Wilson. He says, in explanation of his action: "Dissensions occurred in the ranks of the Republican party in this city. I chose to act in my district with what was called the faction, as I firmly believing that I could there best serve the party, the State and right. But recent events have forced upon me the conviction that I can do so all my family out to see it. It appeared to be stationary. I observed it for about half an hour, and therefore I was engaged in preparing its readers to accept Greeley as the regular Democratic candidate. The files of the *Observer* attest this fact.

Again: Here in Syracuse, the arrangement between Mr. Greeley and Mr. Seymour, with the knowledge and approval of Mr. Fenton, Mr. Hutchins, and other Democratic managers was known months ago. Most excellent reasons exist for believing that the late Gen. John A. Green, ex-Mr. Seymour's friend, was satisfied with the investment secured on behalf of the Democrats, and that Mr. Frank Hiscock, Mr. Fenton's friend, was intrusted with it for the benefit of the Democracy. This is the whole marshaled. The same sort of service which the Democratic *Observer* at Utica was doing for this latter gentleman, Mr. Seymour's home Democratic masses to accept a strange and unexpected result to them, was undertaken months ago by the then professedly Republican *Standard* here. Systematic assaults upon Gen. Grant's administration and its policies were begun and carried on by the *Standard*, which has probably Mr. Greeley would be the opposition candidate for President. The part taken by the Democratic *Observer* at Utica was done day; its conductors were cautious and wary in accepting the great transformation, because they then doubted whether the change is permanent. But when the affair seemed to justify its confidence, the *Courier* entered into it with great zeal, bolstering the names of the Cincinnati nominees in its columns, and manning for Baltimore, and in this proceeding took the initiative among the Democratic papers of the State. The *Journal* says: "Mr. Greeley has been bitterly antagonistic to Gen. Grant, protested with mock vigor against his nomination at Philadelphia, in the event of the certainty of his renomination; and on that result taking place, it made common cause with the Democratic *Courier*, formally insisted that Mr. Greeley succeeded himself, and continued its advocacy of the Liberal movement. Gen. Green was the mentor of the *Courier*, and Mr. Fenton says the editor of the *Standard*, in these transactions. Gen. Green aspired to appointment as a delegate to Baltimore, to carry out the programme, which failure was beaten by his Democratic rival. Mr. Ruger, who committed himself to the same plan. Mr. Hiscock is the only Republican who has been loyal to it, and continued its advocacy of the Liberal movement. Gen. Green was the mentor of the *Courier*, and Mr. Fenton's services that the *Tribune*, in rebuke of a statement that Mr. Fenton's ways at Cincinnati were devious, asserted in vigorous language that it (the *Tribune*) knew how well and faithfully he (Fenton) had served Greeley there. There is now no mystery as to the nature of Mr. Fenton's mission at Cincinnati.

A fact which has a strong bearing in support of the truth of the alleged arrangement between Greeley and Seymour, is the statement made by the political editor of the Utica *Observer* (Mr. Seymour's home organ), to the effect that for six months that paper had been preparing its Democratic readers for the nomination of Horace Greeley by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore. This statement was made by the *Observer* editor, in this city, within a week. Mr. Seymour's home organ surely would not have been engaged in this work of preparation, unless the event thus prepared for was in the programme to take place, and there existed no reason under the sun for such an improbable occurrence, except the Democratic leaders had entered into a contract that it should take place. The *Observer* was in the secret six months ago, and therefore it was engaged in preparing its readers to accept Greeley as the regular Democratic candidate. The files of the *Observer* attest this fact.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Compilation of Rebel Archives.

Important Revelations Promised, Compromising Prominent Greeleyites.

Bartering Consulates in Egypt.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1872.

Important Developments Promised.

A compilation is preparing from that portion of the rebel archives which have been in the possession of the government since the surrender of Lee. These, with six or eight documents which are part of the Jacob Thompson proceedings, and the report will soon be given to the public. Several of these papers are of far more political, as well as historical, significance than Thompson's report. Among them are letters from Holcomb, of Virginia, and Clay, the associate of Sanders. These present details of transactions, which are only referred to in general terms by Thompson. Search through the files of the Warofffice has brought to light letters and reports which will place many of the leading Greeley men of the South in the most unenviable light before the country.

Consul Butler's Operations.

The report of D. B. R. Keim, one of the agents to examine the consulate abroad, has just come from the printers. Although not detailed specially to report upon affairs in Egypt, having occasion to stop at Alexandria, he included some of the operations of Butler which came under his observation. In regard to the sale of consulates he says: "I was there informed, in addition to the publicly known consular offices of the United States in that country, that there were vice-consuls at Assuan, Benevuef and Panta in upper Egypt, at Damietta and Rosetta on the delta, and at Cartoon and Soudan at the second cataract. The vice consuls, all native, I was advised, as it exempts him from taxes and enables him to escape divers inconveniences arising from the peculiar laws and customs of the land. It was stated to me that these offices were usually disposed of to the parties holding them for sums varying from one to five thousand dollars, considering all the circumstances. I am led to believe that some traffic has been held in these offices even below the rank of consul. They are but few in number, and of created regularly would most certainly have appeared by this time on the official register."

The Authority for the Purchase of Rebel Archives.

The assertion in various quarters that Secretary Boutwell had no authority to purchase the Confederate archives is unfounded. The following is the clause of the last sundry civil appropriation bill under which the purchase was made:

"To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect captured and abandoned property of the United States, and to collect, procure and preserve all vouchers, papers, records and evidence, and to take testimony as to claims against the United States, to be paid only upon the certificate of the Commissioners of Claims,

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1872.

THE Republican State Central Committee met yesterday at Harrisburg, and nominated two candidates for Congressmen-at-large, one of the vacancies having been caused by the resignation of General HARRY WHITE. The Committee nominated General ALBRIGHT, of Carbon, and Hon. G. W. SCHOFIELD, of Warren, a member of the present House. Mr. B. FORTES, of Philadelphia, a prominent and influential colored citizen, was nominated for elector at large. The nominations show the Committee to have conformed their action to the requirements of Republican sentiment. The gentlemen chosen are men of unquestioned ability and integrity, and will strengthen the ticket throughout the State.

A NEW source of wealth has just been discovered in California. It now adds iron ore to its numerous other productions. Samples assayed showed fifty per cent. of pure iron of the finest quality. The ore does not exist in layers or beds, but is found mixed with the sand on the beach, and its origin is attributed to crystalization—the process being nearly the same, whether existing in minute particles, as on the shore of California, or in huge mountains, as in Missouri. The iron sand is said to be found in enormous quantities, within forty miles of San Francisco. California seems to epitomize within itself all the resources, riches, and productive capacities of the known world.

THE monthly crop reports of the Department of Agriculture constitute a very important feature of that bureau. From the July report we gather that the quality of grain is better than it was last month expected to be. In those States where an inferior condition was then reported, the grain has since become plump, heavy and well filled. It is anticipated that the quality of the Southern wheat will be be fully equal to that of any past year, while the yield is considerably above the expectation. Altogether it seems not unlikely that the general excellence of the grain will make the present crop of equal value to that of last year. There has been almost entire exemption from rust, and comparatively little complaint of insects.

THE question of the condition of Gov. BROWN, when he made his speech at Yale College, is still engaging the attention of the eastern press. There is one point, however, on which all are agreed—that the address in question was ill-judged, improper, and altogether out of place. This being the case, there does not seem any necessity for further discussion of the matter, so far as it relates to his fitness for the Vice Presidency. If the charges as to his inebriacy are true, it would be manifestly unsafe to try him as a national political experiment; while if his accusers were mistaken, the essential foolishness of the speech furnishes, perhaps, a still more cogent reason why he ought not to be elected. For silliness, even when sober, is not to be trusted.

THE statements gleaned from the rebel archives, that JACOB THOMPSON and other rebel leaders were parties to the St. Albans raid, the attempts to burn New York city, and the assassination of President LINCOLN, are denied by a letter writer to the New York *Herald*. The writer, a subordinate of THOMPSON, claims that his action as secret agent of the Confederacy in Canada was honorable and generous, and that he was in no way a party to the iniquitous plots alluded to. The *Herald*, in printing the letter, declares the defense a lame one, and that it "in no way averts from him the criminality with which he stands charged." These are interesting facts for those who now seek to bolster up and fraternize with the principal leaders in the great rebellion.

CONSIDERABLE interest is exhibited in financial circles in this country as to the probable effect on the money market of the new French loan, the subscription list to which are to be opened to-morrow. The loan is for 3,000,000,000 francs, at five per cent.; issue 84½ per cent.; payable, 14½ on allotment, and the balance in twenty monthly instalments of 6⅓ per cent. each, running along to April, 1874. It is expected that the loan will be a great success, and current in all European markets. The Bank of England has already lost about $10,000,000 on this account, and the question is how much more will be withdrawn. The bullion in the bank is already so low that if any considerable further amount is taken out, its place will, it is believed, have to be made up by coin drawn from this country. Hence the interest in question.

MR. GEORGE LAW is reported to have said: "I have about a million and a half in United States bonds, and if Mr. GREELEY should be elected I would sell them out immediately." Like thousands of capitalists and business men in the country, Mr. LAW is unwilling to trust the finances of the nation in the hands of a theorist and extremist, who, in the prosecution of his whimsical notions, might bring disaster upon it at any time. Mr. LAW is a man of great wealth, but the poorest person in the land has equally important interests at stake. When capital suffers, labor must suffer with it; and the working classes are always subject to the greatest deprivations in periods of financial distress. No man, rich or poor, can afford to run these risks, and the understanding which prompted Mr. LAW to make the statement above quoted, should decide the contest between GRANT and GREELEY.

EVERYWHERE the business classes of the country, without respect to party, are taking ground in favor of the election of the Republican candidates. The unstable, impracticable and unreliable character of the Democratic nominee is thoroughly understood by commercial and financial men. They know that with HORACE GREELEY in the Presidential chair, capitalists and investors could place no reliance on what his course would be, and that values of all kinds would inevitably become uncertain and fluctuating. The opposition press, we observe, attempt to discredit the significance of this opposition by charging that its authors have been bought up with government contracts, or otherwise bribed and subsidized. The matter, however, cannot be disposed of by any such frivolous and flippant objections. No class of persons have a keener insight into the character of men, or are able to form a more correct estimate of the financial effects of political events, than men engaged in financial and commercial pursuits, with their fingers kept constantly on the monetary pulse of the world. Every one interested in the maintenance of our present prosperity at home and our enviable financial standing abroad, is directly concerned in this matter.

THE boldness with which the giant young cities of the West lay hold of enterprises calculated to increase their wealth and population, and tending eventually to metropolitan greatness, is illustrated in the efforts making by Cincinnati to control the Red River trade, in rivalry with New Orleans, whose natural position should entitle it to handle the matter. New Orleans, in her better days, had no difficulty in commanding this trade, but it has gradually dwindled down to comparatively small proportions. The determination of Col. SCOTT, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to make Shreveport the *entrepot* for the immense supplies to be used in the construction of the Texas Pacific Railroad, has attracted attention to the trade of the Red River, and Cincinnati boldly proposes to steam it over and around some half dozen States, and transport goods by water between that city and Shreveport. A good beginning is being spurred up, and is now considering a suggestion of Col. SCOTT—the subsidizing of a railroad to Shreveport, to connect with the new Pacific route. The contest is an interesting one, and there is something to admire in the dash and pluck of the business men of the Queen City.

THE subject of prison reform is being widely discussed in Europe, and it is hoped substantial results may flow from the deliberations of the International Prison Congress in session at London. That radical reforms are needed in the penal systems of many if not all of our States, is very manifest to practical philanthropists who bring their minds to bear upon the attention. An American writer, who has visited the modern prison at Munich, expresses his surprise and gratification at finding Bavaria so far in advance of the United States in the manner of dealing with her criminal population. In this prison, criminals of every grade may be seen pursuing their handicraft before ungrated windows in the open day, and with the doors of the institution wide open! There is the utmost freedom for all, each one coming and going without restraint, unless in cases of very refractory conduct, when coercion is resorted to. These objects of degradation are carefully housed from observation, and are not paraded as a warning to other criminals. Iron cages, walled tombs, and barred dungeons are here quite unnecessary. The prisoners are permitted to enjoy their captivity without being continually reminded of their incarceration and their crimes. Those sentenced for life have equal immunities and privileges with those committed for shorter terms, and during the hours of recreation are permitted to converse freely with one another. In a word, they are treated like human beings, and not caged like wild animals. They receive pay for all extra work, and are permitted to spend half of these earnings in personal comforts, taking the balance on their release from prison. One individual took away with him nearly four hundred dollars, and it is shown that three-fourths of those who have been thus practically taught to earn and enjoy money, never return. As a result of all this, crime has steadily decreased in Bavaria. The secret of success in this direction is said to be the abandonment of every unnecessary restraint, and every form of harsh, cruel and degrading punishment; and the substitution of those humane means which appeal to the reason and judgment of convicts, and beget feelings of self-respect and gratitude. There are hints in this matter which our own legislators and philanthropists might perhaps profitably consider.

SENATOR CONKLING'S SPEECH AND THE NEW YORK "TRIBUNE."

Senator CONKLING'S speech in defense of General GRANT and his administration accomplishes its object completely, passing over in silence no topic which called for vindication or illustration. Every competent reader must be struck with the perfect adaptation of the style of the speech to the character of the subject with which it deals. The President and his acts having been for years the objects of the bitterest and most unprincipled misrepresentation and calumny, the Senator evidently saw that they could be rightly defended only by a quiet statement of undeniable facts with clear and appropriate commentary, to illustrate when needful their real import, and to remove the false coloring with which they have been systematically covered. The result is a defense so luminous in language and method, and so cogent in argument that it would seem no honest scandal of General GRANT could read it without shame in view of the inane misapprehensions upon which his censure had been founded, and that no dishonest assailant could read it without greater shame in view of the false charges which had seemed to justify his hostility. The real force of the speech is well illustrated in the treatment which it receives from the New York *Tribune*. One of the shallow pretenses which distinguish that paper in its present fallen condition is the affectation of being a non-partisan journal, while it is in reality one of the most devoted and at the same time abusive servants of Greeleyism. However, the publication of Mr. CONKLING'S speech seemed essential to the maintenance of its assumed character of impartiality, and therefore it is given at full length in the *Tribune* of July 24th, with the result of effectually counteracting in the minds of all intelligent readers the entire anti-GRANT and pro-GREELEY labors of the organ for the past four or five months. Its editorial comments on the speech are the most remarkable appeal to the ignorance or stupidity of readers we have ever seen in a metropolitan journal. "One-half" (of the speech), the editor says, "is filled with lyric expressions of homage toward the President, and the other is devoted to furious denunciations of his opponents and his critics." The truth is, that there are neither "lyric expressions of homage" toward any one nor "furious denunciations" of anybody anywhere in the speech. Its eulogy of the President is mainly the eulogy conveyed in the plain statement of facts with which the whole nation is familiar, and its "denunciations" of GREELEY equally consist in the unadorned presentation of his editorial and political achievements. But the language already quoted is only the beginning of the misrepresentations of which the editorial is a continuous tissue. Opprobrious terms applied with perfect propriety by Mr. CONKLING to a carefully defined class are cited by the *Tribune* as having been used by him to characterize the whole Liberal party, while the tenor of every statement objectionable to it is falsified in the most unscrupulous manner. Thus says the *Tribune*:

> "He (Conkling) says Cramer, Minister to Denmark, was appointed by Johnson, when he knows that Johnson merely made him Consul to Leipsic, where he was publicly snubbed by a gentleman he had insulted and refused reparation, and that Gen. Grant gave him the Danish mission."

This is false in every particular, and yet it is true, that this critic, when he was writing this sentence, had before him the passage in Mr. CONKLING'S speech, in which Mr. CRAMER is stated to have been appointed Consul at Leipsic by ANDREW JOHNSON, and "to have been transferred from Leipsic to Denmark by President GRANT, on the recommendation of Bishop SIMPSON, of Bishop JAYNE, and many other well known persons, friends of Mr. CRAMER." A writer who would thus misrepresent a speaker in blind faith in the indifference or dullness of his readers, would hardly feel much scruple in misrepresenting poor CRAMER'S adventures in Germany, and there before we need not pause to say that the talk about cowhiding, insult, etc., is little better than pure imagination. Readers of the *Tribune* for thirty years are grieved to see it thus degraded to the basest servitude of party. To some, however, there is consolation in the inference fully warranted, that a cause which needs services of the sort cannot command the sympathy and suffrages of the American people.

It is earnestly to be hoped that all who feel interested in the pending Presidential canvass will procure and read this most masterly and statesmanlike speech of Senator CONKLING'S. As a mere intellectual treat it will be relished by every one who has an appreciation for brilliant power of statement and manly eloquence, while as a presentation of the characters and claims of the two candidates it leaves nothing to be desired. To most candid readers of the speech a gift of the reputation of GREELEY, it cannot but appear marvelous that a man conscious of having such a record to explode his pretensions should have presumed to accept the nomination of any party for the office of President of the United States.

THE *Tribune* supplements its previous denial of the charges of the Binghamton *Republican*, by stating that all solicitations on the subject of Mr. GREELEY'S nomination at Cincinnati, Baltimore or elsewhere, "were addressed *to* him," and that "none was ever accompanied by an intimation that any favor in return was expected and for any one." This does not meet the case at all. It is not denied that a correspondence took place between GREELEY and CARMICHAEL, as charged. It is not denied that interviews were held between them. It is not denied that he consented to run as the Democratic candidate if SEYMOUR would support him. It is not denied that the proposition of rewarding treason by pensioning rebel soldiers from the national treasury was discussed. It is not charged that Mr. GREELEY ever wrote a letter agreeing to accept the nomination: the statement is that his consent was given verbally. It is not charged that Mr. GREELEY himself solicited the nomination: the statement is that he knew his friends were laying the pipes for him. The answers of the *Tribune* are evasions and equivocations of the most palpable kind. Not only is not a single point of the Binghamton *Republican's* revelations refuted—it is not even so much as touched. That journal, it is to be presumed, has not yet done with the *Tribune*. Meanwhile, honest dealing people everywhere are invited to ponder the significance of that which has already been proved.

IT is to be hoped Senator SCHURZ will not longer delay the production of his proofs concerning the offers of power and patronage which, he states, were made to him at the instance of the President, if he would support the San Domingo annexation project. The Senator has himself raised the issue, and he must meet it squarely. The explicit and positive statement of the President that no one was ever authorized to make any propositions to him or any other Senator, admits of no evasion; nor will the country be satisfied with less than a circumstantial verification or disproval of the charges. Let the letter alleged to have been written be produced, and the names of the witnesses revealed.

A good deal has been said lately in regard to the printing office which Congress has ordered to be built between the Capitol and the government printing office for the conveyance of bundles, packages and parcels generally. It is claimed in some quarters that it will work an entire revolution in the carrying business, should it prove a success. For instance, we are told that if the tube were laid to Chicago, New York morning papers would be delivered in that city almost as soon as in the little towns within ten miles of their offices. It is a pity to dash such enthusiastic expectations—but the law governing pneumatic power is said to be: "The mean speed of transmission varies inversely with the length, and inversely also with the square root of the diameter of the tube." If this be true, a body which flashed through a tube a mile long in one minute would take sixteen minutes to go through four miles of tubing, and would crawl through the thousand miles between New York and Chicago in one year, 229 days, ten hours and four minutes. An ox cart or the Democratic party would make better time than this.

IN VIEW of the present fashion of commuting the sentences passed on murderers, a London paper humorously suggests that doctors would do well to advise as to the proper mode of treatment to be adopted in the case of criminals suddenly reprieved. There can be no doubt that the sudden announcement of a reprieve must be in its way as great a shock to the nerves as the sentence of execution; and our benevolence to murderers is very imperfect if we suffer them to be annoyed in their condemned cells by hasty intelligence that their lives are to be spared, and at the same time are not prepared with the proper remedies to be administered under the circumstances. A century ago it was thought necessary to bleed convicts when they were reprieved.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Water which acts on lead is said to lose this power after passing through a filter of animal charcoal. This interesting and important fact is owing to the passing of a minute quantity of phosphate of calcium from the charcoal into the water.

Thirty five years ago the Treasurer of Chicago resigned rather than undertake the responsibility of borrowing two thousand dollars at ten per cent. interest, payable in one year. Both city and borrowing courage have grown somewha', since then.

A Kentucky woman has had revealed to her in a dream the existence of a remarkable well whereat dropsy is infallibly to be cured by the process of drinking water copiously. Kentucky doctors, however, advise their dropsical patients, to "let well alone."

New York papers note that Horace Greeley has arrayed himself in a new suit. The material is tweed.

The British government has applied for particular information in regard to the American system of educating the deaf and dumb.

English journals state that pawn brokers are greatly multiplying in Great Britain. In twenty years the number in Scotland has exactly doubled itself; in London the increase has been from 360 to 523; and in the rest of England, from 1,411 to 2,666. This does not indicate any amelioration in the condition of the laboring classes.

Italy has her banditti and Greece her brigands, and the pyramids reek with one kind of violence, and the Holy Land with another, but all these together are said to inspire less terror in the average thrifty American mind than the charges of the hotel Apaches at our pleasure resorts, which are as heavy in some instances as the charge of the six hundred at Balaklava.

An enterprising Parisian is reaping golden grains from a mummy manufactory. He not only supplies provincial museums with a Cheops" or "Pharoh" to order, but does a large exporting trade, sending his peculiar wares even to Egypt. The Democratic party should apply to him for a set of principles.

The Pope of Rome has turned politician. It is said he now invites his followers to participate in Italian politics, and carry the elections.

The value of the recently invented steam canal towing machine may be inferred from the fact that in New York alone there are now employed on the canals 6,879 boats, having an aggregate capacity of 1,225,000 tons, and valued at a little over twenty million dollars. The invention doubles the speed, without additional cost—thus doubling the capacity of the canals.

The New York *Herald* has a "special correspondent" at the South African diamond fields. His first letter is a copy of one published in a Chicago paper a few weeks ago, and written by a former resident of that city. Enterprise!

Owing to the larger area of soil now under tea cultivation in Japan, it is said that five times as much tea will be offered to the market than was five years ago, notwithstanding the severe winter that has been experienced this year.

The churchmen of England have been made happy by the discovery, in the Public Library of Utrecht, of a copy of the Athanasian Creed even older than the one lately found at Venice. This contains all the damnatory clauses in their perfection, while that, it will be remembered, omitted them.

A Georgia negro Senator is now in Atlanta jail, charged with marrying a white woman to a colored man. Georgia is claimed for Greeley.

Cincinnati papers report a brisk wholesale trade in whisky. We should have judged it to be lively from the crowded state of their obituary columns.

The Yokchama and Yedo section of the Imperial government railways of Japan was opened on the 12th of June, without any ceremony or demonstration. The first train to run for the benefit of the public started at eight A. M.; and so punctually did it start, that although the Prime Minister was hurrying on to the platform, he was left behind.

A course of literary and scientific lectures is to be delivered to the convicts in the Michigan State Prison this fall and winter.

It is said, by way of consolation for the direct losing character of the Boston coliseum, that "the rise in the value of the adjoining land, incident upon the arrangements made in behalf of the Jubilee, has been nearly fifty per cent. in a period of six months."

It is rumored that the Russian government is anxious to acquire, by purchase, the Aleutian Islands.

The police had to separate two elegantly dressed, ladies, lately, in a New York cemetery, who were having a mill over the grave of a distinguished citizen, whose widow each claimed to be, the two having met by accident to honor the deceased with flowers upon his tomb.

The clergymen and the undertakers of various cities are forming what is called Funeral Trades Unions. They have adopted resolutions that carriages shall be sent for and paid for at the disposal of ministers, and that funerals shall be discontinued on Sundays.

A bank is to be established at Long Branch for the convenience of summer residents at that place.

There is a diplomatic struggle between Great Britain and Japan, because an English *charge d'affaires* recently refused to squat before the Mikado of Japan. His ideas of squatter sovereignty revolted at the requirement.

The proposition to advance the rates of toll on the Suez Canal, in order to satisfy stockholders, not only meets the displeasure of the Khedive, but is also reprobated with unusual firmness and severity by the Sublime Porte.

A machine has just been invented for cleaning the fiber of the ramie plant, which, it is claimed, will also answer for the jute plant, in which event it will be possible for the South to compete with the East Indies in making jute bagging, as the plant itself will grow there and make three crops a year.

Swiss papers say that the ordinary trains are not sufficient for the increased traffic caused by the unprecedented number of American tourists, and that the railway companies have supplemented the usual service by putting on special trains.

It is estimated by yachtsmen of prominence and experience that the pleasure yachts of the New York club alone must have cost nearly $2,000,000, while the fleets of the whole country cost about $5,000,000. The yachts of the Brooklyn club cost $350,000; Atlantic, $400,000; and all others in New York bay about $300,000. The Eastern club of Boston harbor is very wealthy, owning yachts valued at $400,000.

The springs at Saratoga are said to be drying up. The flow is less strong, and the residents and hotel keepers are prohibited from obtaining pailsfull of the water in the morning, as has been the custom for years past. The water is also less pungent than it used to be.

The balance of trade against the United States, to be exact, was, at last accounts, $51,-982,519. This represents the increase in the foreign indebtedness of this country for merchandise.

Governor Brown is said to be very crabbed because so much sport has been made of his late illness; but he should remember that water always freezes with the slippery side up.

Immense fields of gold and silver are reported to have been recently discovered in Russia, which, it is believed, will have the effect in time to start up a good trade with Japan and China and our own northwestern coast.

Summer travel this year exceeds all that has preceded it, especially at the sea-side and among the mountains. There are at least five thousand people daily moving among the White Mountains or at the hotels, while even more at the sea-side than upon the mountains is just now witnessed the rush of pleasure seekers.

Hayden correspondents state that the reason of the German naval demonstration against Port-au-Prince a short time since is, that Prince Bismarck is desirous of obtaining a port in the West Indies, which he would make a naval station, or a neutral city, after the Hamburg or Bremen pattern. This idea is claimed to be with the purpose of the extension of German products and German influence throughout South America.

THE newly adopted system of lay-inspection for the Prussian schools has inspired fresh life into these nurseries for the people, and brought out the teachers into a more active field. They have been questioned regarding their views of corporeal punishment, and a prize was offered for the best essay on this subject. Large numbers of teachers competed for it in theses of various length and import, but all agree that corporeal punishment of some kind is absolutely necessary in boys' schools. Another interesting feature has been brought out by a curious inspector, in regard to the ignorance of city children regarding some of the common objects and phenomena of life. Of one thousand children questioned in Berlin, but 777 knew the rainbow, only 633 had seen a potato-patch, and 602 a butterfly. The twilight had been observed by 538, the sunset by 462, while 400 knew what was meant by a meadow; 406 had seen a wheat-field, 387 a flock of sheep, 394 a wood, 264 an oak-tree, and 263 a plow. The conclusion is that city children come to school very destitute in ideas of nature, and need special attention in this regard.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Whiting, of Baltimore, has been invited to attend as a visitor from the Episcopal Church of America, the coming congress of the liberal Catholics at Munich, Germany. Some persons hold the opinion that there is much common ground between the alt-Catholics, or liberal party, and the high church party of the Anglican communion, and it is certain a strong feeling of sympathy, on the part of the latter toward the former, has been from time to time exhibited since the movement began in Germany. As an acknowledgment on their part of the good will which has been extended to them, the alt-Catholics have extended invitations to two Bishops of the Church of England and one of the church in America to be present at the approaching congress.

From the De Noailles family, whence we get our new French Minister, there have been four Ambassadors to England and one to Rome.

According to the *Episcopalian*, the celebrated Monsignor Capel (the Roman Catholic priest of London who figures as Gatesby in Disraeli's novel of "Lothair") is coming to this country next autumn.

The King of Bavaria, in answer to an inquiry made by the ex-Emperor Napoleon, whether he might go this summer to a Bavarian watering-place for the benefit of his health, has replied that the popular feeling against Napoleon was too strong in Bavaria to render his appearance in that country desirable.

Dr. Lanahan, who, it will be remembered, was arrested soon after the General Conference in consequence of matters growing out of the Methodist Book Concern troubles, is about to be appointed by Bishop Simpson to an important position in the church—that of a Presiding Elder of a large district.

The London *Athenæum* announces that Mrs. Ross Church, a daughter of the late Captain Marryatt, and who has inherited some of her father's talent, she being a novelist of considerable reputation, is to take charge of and edit *London Society*, the fashionable and society newspaper of London.

A curious disease has recently infected a number of British noblemen, for which it is difficult to account. For some time past a well known Lord has been in the habit of preaching on Sundays to crowded audiences of the middle and lower classes, in town halls and other secular buildings in various parts of the country. It is said that his example is now imitated by no less than seven or eight other Peers of the realm. A few weeks ago the Earl of Dalhousie preached to an audience of 2,000 in the Agricultural Hall in London, and it is actually announced that the Marquis of Lorne, the Queen's son-in-law, is soon to occupy the same pulpit. Perhaps we shall yet see the Prince of Wales in the Pulpit!

A pleasant little story is going the rounds of the press concerning our Consul at Palmero. Mr. Luigi Monti, a Sicilian by birth, he has spent his years principally in this country, and is a gentleman of rare intelligence. He is one of the life characters described by Longfellow in his "Tales of a Wayside Inn," and no other than the "young Sicilian," who tells the tale of "King Robert of Sicily." The "landlord" of the inn was Lyman Howe, of Sunbury, Mass. The "youth of quality" was a young man by the name of Henry Wales. The "theologian" was Prof. Tredwell, of Cambridge. The "poet" was Mr. H. W. Parsons, the translator of Dante, and the "musician" was Ole Bull.

A new life of Eugene Sue, written by a Parisian journalist, contains some curious disclosures about the private affairs of that wonderfully successful writer. It seems he took a strangely morbid interest in cruel and bloody scenes. He never failed to be present at an execution in Paris, and watched with his opera-glass the face of the doomed culprit from the moment he appeared on the scaffold to the bloody end. One day he went to England for the sole purpose of witnessing a flogging scene, and he often regretted that he had never been able to see a Russian knouting.

"Chang," the Chinese giant, who was in this country a year or two ago, is now in Japan, where he is said to be making a great deal of money. Over four thousand people visit him daily. He is engaged for the Vienna Exhibition. A young small-footed Chinese lady accompanies him to India and Europe.

Romance vs. Reality—A White Woman's Experience as an Indian's Bride.

The telegraph a day or two ago reported the escape from the Indians of a woman named Amanda Barber, formerly of Milford, Massachusetts, who, in a fit of romance married a Sioux Indian chief at Washington a few years ago, and accompanied him to his home in Dakota, with the idea that she could perform the role of a missionary among the savages of that region. Miss Barber arrived at Kansas City, Mo., in a steamer on the 28th ult., and the *Times* of that place gives the following narrative of her not very pleasing experiences:

"Miss Barber created quite a sensation in the Eastern States by her marriage with a young Indian named Squatting Bear, who accompanied a party of Sioux to Washington in 1867. Miss Barber was at that time a clerk in one of the Departments at Washington, in a position secured her by Vice President Colfax. According to her own statement, made yesterday to our reporter, she was firmly impressed with the reality and perfection of the red men of the plains. She had read everything relating to the Indian tribes, from the reports of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs down to the latest dime novel. In a fit of enthusiasm or temporary insanity, she offered herself and became the wife of Squatting Bear, a junior chief in the Lone Horn band of Brule Sioux, and with him and his party returned to Dr. Lanahan agency, where she was duly initiated into her new life as a white squaw. Her romantic idea of Indian life seemed to have received a terrible shock since her introduction to her new home and relations, and though she endeavored to fulfill her mission as a teacher and missionary to the best of her ability, her progress appears to have been as slow as the progress of civilization on the plains.

She says that her first great surprise was being required to mount upon a wild, vicious pony, and travel without saddle or attention over the country from the Missouri to the White Earth river, a distance of several hundred miles. Her inability to make the journey provoked mirth among her husband's companions, and finally exasperated Squatting Bear, until he bound her with a rope to the pony's back, and led the animal himself on the second day. She was still more surprised to find her husband possessed of two other wives, one a vicious, dirty squaw of forty years of age, the other a girl of fifteen summers. Her life in his wigwam, or *tepee*, was not as bright and happy as she expected it would be. Her husband's absence was taken advantage of by her rivals to compel her to perform the vilest drudgery, such as gathering wood, cooking meat and preparing robes for the tanning process, but during Squatting Bear's presence at home Miss Barber appears to have been better treated. Her husband, in a violent fit of passion, killed his oldest squaw during the first year she was with the tribe, when, without warning or notice, she was hurried off to the main camp of the Brules, three days' journey toward the mountains, and from thence she accompanied the tribe on its annual buffalo hunt, where she became sick from exposure and fatigue. She was left at a temporary halting camp at Rawhide river, where she attempted to escape by walking to Fort Fetterman, a distance of sixty miles. For this attempt she was beaten nearly dead and then sold by her husband for three ponies to a Cheyenne chief, who sported the expensive soubriquet of Coo-Coose, or Baboon face.

She was taken North in 1870, and has remained with the Cheyennes ever since, until she escaped this spring, when she came to her appearance at and claimed the protection of the authorities at Fort Benton.

Miss Barber is a woman rather plain in appearance, skin tawny and black, eyes small, dark and impressive, and voice rather masculine. She says that so far as the romance of Indian life is concerned, she found none of it. Her efforts to teach and reform the young Indian children were treated with indifference and contempt. She learned the Sioux language easily, but the Cheyenne dialect was harder to acquire. She has a much higher opinion of the Cheyennes than of the Sioux. The latter tribe, she says, are to blame for nearly all the thieving and murdering done in the white settlements. She found it necessary to paint and color like the rest of the tribe while she was with them, and twice witnessed the murder or execution of white men, one a soldier of the Thirty-second United States Infantry, who had been taken while out hunting, who was burned and scalped; the others were two teamsters brought from Fort McPherson. All three were burned at a place called 'Sadler's Hill,' in the Nebraska 'bad lands.'

Miss Barber left the steamer Fontenelle at this port, and after a few hours' rest started on her way to her friends at Milford, Massachusetts."

AMONG the achievements of science in 1871, as shown by the "Record of Science and Industry," are the advancement of meteorology by the report of the Signal Corps; the increase of zinc; the increased production of aluminium and magnesium; the improvement of iron and steel by new processes; the free use of nickle for plating; the cheap manufacture of sodium; the disintegration of lead ores and zinc; the manufacture of cryolite glass; albumen in sugar refining; the introduction of dynamite and vitalite to lessen the dangers from nitro-glycerine. Geography has added some knowledge to parts of the world about which little has hitherto been known. Pisciculture has caused rivers, lakes and brooks to be stocked. The Mont Cenis tunnel was completed; artificial stone has been improved; narrow gauge railways have been increased; cold has been shown to increase the strength of iron; new firearms have been invented, and technology recorded many gains. Hygiene has enriched by new knowledge of microscopic fungi, and psychic force has been studied.

A CORRESPONDENT submits the following theory as to why bridges break: It is the custom to allow trains to approach the bridge at full speed, slacking up only when immediately before and while on the bridge. The brakes are thus applied to the wheels while on the bridge, the rails on which the wheels are running must therefore resist the momentum, and as they are fastened directly to the bridge, a tremendus longitudinal strain is brought to bear upon it. Especially is this the case when the locomotive has passed over and the train, with brakes down, is still on the bridge. To illustrate this philosophy, take a small wagon and and place it on a table, lock the wheels and attempt to draw it across the table. It will be readily seen that the table is drawn over in the same direction.

A Great City.

The elements of New York's greatness are thus given in summary by an Eastern journal: Few people have really any idea what a great city New York is. Its debt in round numbers is $127,000,000, twice as much as that of Philadelphia, and more than that of the nation before the war. Its tax levy for the current year is $30,437,523 01, and its tax rate $2 78. The population is now nearly 1,000,000, the area of the city twenty-four square miles, and the water frontage twenty-nine miles. It has 300 miles of paved and 160 miles of unpaved streets. Twenty thousand gas lights nightly burn in the streets and public places, at a public expense of $43 per year for each lamp. There are 350 miles of Croton water pipes and 277 miles of sewers. One hundred and seventy-five miles of sewers are yet to be made. There are over 2,000 men on the police force, and 600 firemen, whose salaries together amount to a round sum of $3,000,000. An average number of 3,000 workmen are employed each day of the year upon public works. The city contributed to the support during the past year of 51,466 criminals. It alleviated during the same time, by out door and institutional charity, the sufferings of 196,335 of the poor and the sick. It contributes to the support, under private auspices, of 50,000 children in the private schools of various denominations. It expends $250,000 for salaries of judges and court attaches. More than two millions of dollars are expended for educational purposes, and a hundred thousand children attend school every day.

A Long Walk.

The *Alta California* gives the following account of a remarkable feat in pedestrianism: "Dr. Bourne, of this city, completed a trip on foot from Portland, Oregon, to this city, yesterday at one o'clock P. M. He left Portland on the 27th of May, and his logbook gives the following note of his travel: Distance, 800 miles; days and parts of days actual walking, 34 hours; hours of actual walking, 302; consumption of unbolted bread or crackers during the journey, less than 40 pounds, other food, stewed fruits and water; loss of weight, five pounds. The Doctor is sixty-six years of age and cannot afford to lose much flesh. He has been a vegetarian for nearly a third of a century, and has all that time been preaching and teaching that doctrine, without success. The trip from Portland is his last grand demonstration for the benefit of mankind of the virtue of his teachings, and of unbolted bread. He travelled over mountains at the snow line and in valleys where the thermometer was as high as 95, and often wandered ten miles without seeing a habitation, with less shade from the schorching sun than could be afforded by a cabbage leaf. He enjoyed comparative freedom from suffering, and arrived in good health. He is open to inquiries from scientists as to his mode of living, his doctrine, and the extraordinary qualities of unbolted bread."

A RECENT Berlin letter quotes a letter from Prince Charles of Prussia, which is curious as giving an inside view of the military service, by one of the advocates and illustrators of the Prussian military system. He tells us that the man who is compelled to serve, for the first year is physically and morally sick. He passes most of his time in the hospital, thinking of his abandoned bride, his home, his village, and other nonsense. The second year he has got rid of that nonsense, wears his uniform gracefully and handles his arms with skill. The third year he is a finished trooper and drunkard, and abuses the young soldiers, and it is time to send him home, ready to be called on when his country needs him, a thoroughly educated and disciplined soldier. The Prince does not recount the manifest blessings which these military gentlemen must bring to the tenderness of their youth, the charms of their families and homes for learning to foster love, friendship and filial devotion and after having substituted a passion for fighting and drinking. And this must be the destiny of the flower of the youth of Europe, until its nations learn that war never settled any question so satisfactorily as diplomacy could have done, that trenties extorted by force are not worth the parchment they are written on, and that no nation that makes war a business can claim to to be a Christian power.

FORTY years ago the blast furnaces of Scotland were obliged to use eight tons of coal in the form of coke, to make one ton of pig iron. The amount at the present day is only about one ton of coal to a ton of iron. The economy has been effected mainly by three improvements: the hot blast, the heating of the charge by increasing the height of the furnace, and by calcining the ore and flux, and the complete and profitable utilization of the waste gases.

The Wear and Tear of Life.

The cares, anxieties and misfortunes of life have as much to do with shortenening it as disease. They are, in fact, the source of many ailments and physical disabilities. Nervous weakness, dyspepsia, affections of the liver, disturbances of the bowels, headaches, hypochondria and monomania are among these distressing fruits. It is, therefore, of great importance that persons whose minds are oppressed with heavy business responsibilities, or harassed by family troubles, or excited by speculation, or perplexed by a multiplicity of enterprises, or in any way overtaxed or overworked, should keep up their stamina by the daily use of a wholesome tonic. Thousands of persons thus circumstanced are enabled to bear up against the difficulties in which they are involved, and to retain their strength, health and mental clearness, by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases which are prone to attack the body when debilitated and broken down by over much brain work or exhausting physical labor, are kept at bay by the resistant power with which this incomparable tonic endows the nerves of the stomach and the vital organs. At this season, when the heat is evaporating the elements of strength from every pore, an invigorant is absolutely essential to the safety and comfort of the public, and is required even by the more robust if they desire to keep their athletic capabilities in status quo. Hence a course of Hostetter's Bitters is particularly useful at this period of the year as a defense against the invisible disease afloat in a sultry atmosphere. It is the most potent of all preventive medicines, and for all complaints which effect the stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels, and nerves, and with the perfect digestion and assimilation of food it is the standard remedy.

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We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest; Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

Verona Borough, Allegheny County School Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Turtle Creek Division, 6's, at 86 and Interest.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 25, 1872.

The only borrowers complaining of the condition of the money market are the ubiquitous ones who "are willing to pay one per cent. a month," but do not like the extra 1 per cent. to their brokers for placing their paper for them. These are always needy, and to them the market is always close. Rates remain unchanged, and fair names are seldom seen out of bank parlors.

—Exchanges used in settlement of balances between the banks at par, with not surplus sufficient to create a premium onbank notes.

—In local stocks there is but little doing, and no new quotations to offer.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished the u by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115	115
10-40s	112¾	112¾
New 5s	113¼	113¼
Gold	114¾	114¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¾
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	116
United States 10-40s	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115
Union Pacific Railroad	114¾
Central Pacific Railroad	114¾
Currency Sixes	114¾

—One of our city bankers, on making inquiry at the Treasury Department what to do with surplus nickel coins, received the following in reply, which has been kindly handed us for publication:

By virtue of the authority contained in the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a coinage of copper and other token coins," approved March 3d, 1871, all copper, bronze, copper-nickel and base-metal coinage, of every kind heretofore authorized by law, will be redeemed in accordance with the following regulations:

All parties holding such coins, and desiring their redemption, will forward the same to the Mint or Assay Office of the United States at Philadelphia, in sums of not less than twenty dollars, or a multiple thereof, addressing the Director of the Mint, as to the amount and kind of coin forwarded, and upon what Assistant Treasurer the check will be drawn for the proceeds thereof; which checks may be drawn upon the Assistant Treasurer in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans or San Francisco, at the option of the party forwarding the coin.

The Treasurer of the Mint in Philadelphia, upon the receipt of the coin forwarded for redemption, will carefully count and examine each parcel of coin in the order in which it is received, and thereupon will issue a certificate, to be his voice transmitted by him to the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, which certificate shall state the amount of coin received, the name and address of the person, company, corporation or firm making the remittance, and the Assistant New York, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans, or San Francisco at which the transfer check, to be drawn by the Treasurer of the United States, shall be made payable.

The Treasurer of the United States will, upon the receipt of this certificate, draw his check in favor of the coin a transfer check, payable to his order, for the amount specified in the certificate.

Each denomination and kind of copper, nickel, or bronze coins forwarded to the Mint for redemption must be assorted before shipment by the party sending them.

There are three kinds of one cent pieces, viz.: Copper cents issued prior to 1857, nickel copper cents issued from 1857 to 1864, and bronze cents from 1864 to 1871. These, as well as the bronze two-cent pieces and the copper-nickel three and five-cent pieces, must be put up separately, and forwarded in packages in the aggregate of twenty dollars, or a multiple thereof, which packages must also be accompanied with a schedule of each kind of coin and the name and postoffice address of the party sending.

The expenses of transporting these coins, which must always be in sums of twenty dollars and upward, must be paid by the parties sending them to the place of redemption.

The regulations of October 18, 1869, providing for the redemption of the five-cent coins by the Treasurer and the several Assistant Treasurers of the United States, are hereby abrogated.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 25, 1872.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	114¾	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
Canton	90	90	90			142
Western Union Tel	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾		
Quicksilver	29	29	29	29		
Pacific Mail	56¾	56¾	56¾	57	56	56¾
Adams Express	68	68	68	68		
Wells Fargo Express	88	88	89			
American Express	57	57	57	57		57
United States Express	80	80	80	80		
New York Central	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
New York Central Scrip						
Erie	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Reading		116¾	116¾	116¾		
Michigan Central	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Michigan Southern	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Illinois Central Bonds	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
Cleveland and Pitts	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Chicago and Northwest	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾		
Do. preferred	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Rock Island	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
St. Paul	31	31	31	31	31	31
Do. preferred	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Wabash	39	39	39	39	39	39
Do. preferred	68	68	68	68		
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Ohio and Mississippi	45¾	45¾	46	46	46	46
Chicago and Alton		124				
Do. preferred		124		124		
Boston, Hartford & Erie	48					
Harlem		115¾		115		115
New Jersey Central	97	97	97	97	97	97
Union Pacific	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	58¾
Phila. and Erie	27¾
Lehigh Navigation	44
Catawissa	20¾
Oil Creek & Alle'y R.	37
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
North Penn'a R. R.	51
United Co's of N. J.	120¾
Schuylkill Navigat'n	15
Reading	58¾

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 25, 1872.

	₩ lb net cash.
Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (or 10 lbs to square foot)	48c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	45c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	47c
Circles Copper, less than 34 inches diam	49c
Circles Copper, 34 inches diam and over	51c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	49c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz	43c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	42c
Soldering Coppers, (less discount for quantity)	50c
Copper Bottoms	43c
Copper Bottom, O'Neill's patent	52c
Copper Bottom, Hazleton's patent	50c
Brass Kettles, (less 5 cents per ₩ lb. for over 500 lbs)	55c

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

Sheathing size, 14x48, by the case	48c
Sheathing size, 14x48 ins than case	49c
Boiler size, 6 in ch 14x60, 7 inch 14x52, by the case	50c
Boiler size, 8 inch 14x56, 9 inch 14x60 less than case	51c
(And all sizes not over 60 inches wide)	54c
Sheets over 60 inches wide	57c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, under 30 inch wide	53c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, over 30 inch wide	57c

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 25, 1872.

	Price ₩ lb.		Price ₩ lb.
Boston crackers	8½c	Oyster crackers	8c
Ex. Boston crackers, ₩ gr	13c	Lemon crackers	13c
Butter crackers	9½c	Soda crackers	8c
Cream crackers	11½c	Sugar crackers	10½c
Fruit crackers	13c	Water crackers	7½c
Fruit cakes	16c	Wine crackers	10½c
Ginger cakes	13c	Lemon jumbles	14½c
Ginger snaps	13½c	Sugar jumbles	14½c
N. Y. wine crackers	8c	Spiced jumbles	13½c
Orange cakes	13½c		

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 25, 1872.

The new clip is coming in more freely, though holders are still firm in their views and are holding for the top figures which purchasers are not prepared to pay. The following ruling prices are in this market for the grades mentioned:

Common fleece...Coarse	Tub washed
Medium fleece	Unwashed
Fine fleece	

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Flour dull; superfine $5 00@5 25; extra $5 75@6 25. Wheat quiet; old red $1 30@1 32; new do $1 05@1 08; white $1 00. Rye unchanged. Corn dull; yellow 60c. Oats quiet at 40@41c. Petroleum—crude 16½@16¾c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 24, 1872.

Following are the arrivals of live stock for the week ending noon to-day:

RECEIPTS.	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. h'd.	Horses. No. h'd.
Thursday, July 18th	200	720	1,520	16
Friday, July 19th	1,240	3,400	540	15
Saturday, July 20th	1,152	1,040	180	60
Sunday, July 21st	558	3,750	1,925	47
Monday, July 22d	1,040	1,100	1,190	75
Tuesday, July 23d	530	960	1,425	48
Wednesday, July 24th	414	1,700	1,400	51
Total	5,090	13,145	10,131	276
Last week	6,733	12,230	14,517	140

SHIPMENTS.	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. h'd.	Horses. No. h'd.
Thursday, July 18th	1,000	1,700	2,660	45
Friday, July 19th	400	600	300	6
Saturday, July 20th	1,564	5,130	980	48
Monday, July 22d	1,035	2,645	2,555	75
Tuesday, July 23d	2,550	1,000	1,000	22
Wednesday, July 24th	1,530	1,600	1,600	33
Total	7,128	12,676	8,395	229
Last week	6,615	12,230	14,500	140

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Following are the rates of freight on live stock as at present in force to and from Chicago:

	Cattle. Per 100 lbs.	Hogs. Per 100 lbs.	Sheep. Per 100 lbs.
Chicago to Pittsburgh	45c	50c	55c
Crestline to Pittsburgh	30c	30c	30c
Cincinnati to Pittsburgh	30c	30c	30c
Fort Wayne to Pittsburgh	42c	42c	30c
St. Louis to Pittsburgh (special rate)	30c	$11 per car 30c	
	CATTLE.	HOGS.	SHEEP.
Pittsburgh to Harrisburg	25½c	$25 00	$25 00
Pittsburgh to Lancaster	27½c	27½c	55 00
Pittsburgh to Philadelp'a	27½c	27½c	55 00
Pittsburgh to Baltimore	27½c	27½c	55 00
Pittsburgh to New York	25 c	27½c	60 00

Any change in the above rates will be promptly noted.

Cattle.

The as the time of closing our last report we noted that the market was firmer, though there was no advance in prices. The run was rather light of stock intended for sale here, and as country buyers were here in larger numbers than usual, trade on common stock ruled better than for the last two weeks. They purchased liberally up to the time of closing our report. Dealers have tried hard to advance the figures but reports from Philadelphia and New York were not the most favorable, and as country buyers were withdrawing from the market, and New York and Philadelphia men seemed determined not to go any advance, the trade dragged slow on Wednesday evening. On Thursday the market opened with but a fair supply of cattle on sale, and dealers succeeded in getting a slight advance from ¼ to 25c, at which trade ruled brisk, closing in the evening with not much stock unsold. On Friday and Saturday the receipts were again light, and trade ruled fully ¼c higher than at the first of the week. On Monday there was not quite so large a single load of cattle in the yards unsold, the market closing firm. This week the number of buyers in attendance is large, the eastern markets all being well represented.

The offering of cattle so far are rather common, and buyers for good stock find it difficult to get just what they want. The feeling is good and trade active, considering at prices a shade higher than at the close of last week. At this writing there is not much stock unsold and it looks as if good prices will rule the balance of the week.

Prices.

Following are the prices ruling for the different grades and kinds: Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 75 to $7 00; prime to fair 1,300 lbs steers, $6 25 to $6 50; fair 1,200 lbs steers, $5 75 to $6 10; fair 1,100 lbs steers, $5 50 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lbs steers, $5 00 to $5 25; common, all weights, $4 50 to $5 00; cows, heifers, &c., $3 50 to $4 50; bulls $2 50 to $3 50.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report the run of hogs was firm and the market steady from $4 75 to $4 80 for prime to extra Philadelphia. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday the receipts were light and as buyers were in the market buying freely the price under the influence of the light offering advanced to $5. On Saturday the market was brisk, and $5 25 was paid for the best hogs. The market closed in the evening strong and firm. This week the offerings, on account of the advanced prices, have been more free, and although the demand has been good, trade was quite weak at the close of last week. $5 ₩ 100 is the outside prices for the best togs. The market to-day ruled active on all grades, closing at prices a shade higher than the following figures: Extra Philadelphia $5 00; prime Philadelphia $4 75 to $4 85; Baltimore $4 60 to $4 70; good Yorkers $4 60 to $4 65; common $4 50.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep since our last report have been light. The market rules considerably better than at the time of our last report. Good common quotable from $5 50 to $5 60 now command $6 00 ₩ 100. The demand has been good all week, though to-day better than at the first of the week. Lambs have taken a fair stock at prices ranging from $6 00 per week for $10,00 per hundred pounds, a big price. Parties having such stock on hands must not get excited and anticipate such figures, as the drover has a good many on hand and is anxious to part with in market. To-day at noon the market was pretty well cleaned of stock, the feeling was good and holding firm. Prices ruled as the balance of the week. Following are the prices: Extra, 90 lbs sheep, $5 75 to $5 90; prime, 85 lbs sheep, $5 25 to $5 50; good 80 lbs sheep, $5 00 to $5 25; fair 75 lbs sheep, $4 50 to $4 75; common, $3 00 to $4.

Cattle.

No.	Weight.	Price./lb.	Weight.	Price.
34	38,100	$3 80 82	92,540	$5 8
2	2,400	4 00	1,970	4
26	14,220	4 40	1,940	3 50
1	1,460	4 00	1,460	3 75

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

33	36,470	4 60 5 10	30,390	5 90
18	19,440	5 37 18	20,040	6 3
4	4,000	6 00	4,000	6 00
4	4,530	6 75 2	3,750	6 75
112	110,740	5 62½ 6 00	112,000	6 25
18	18,320	5 90		

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

54	59,250	5 75 19	19,980	5 55
11	11,220	5 50 17	20,350	6 25
22	22,000	6 25 18	20,000	6 00
33	40,770	6 00 19	19,960	5 12
20	19,460	5 62½	19,320	5 00
3	3,130	6 25		

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

6	5,820	4 60 1	1,840	5 25
3	13,220	5 25 1	4,400	5 37
17	17,560	4 50 17	20,450	5 87
18	19,860	5 50 18	19,740	5 75
3	3,720	5 50 17	17,260	5 17
20	20,540	5 15 18	21,040	6 00
20	20,180	5 90 14	15,400	6 00
20	20,120	5 90 14	15,540	6 40
18	18,780	6 00 18	19,440	6 40
18	19,000	6 12½ 18	19,000	6 40
4	4,000	6 62½ 14	17,220	6 40
4	3,400	6 50 14	15,400	6 40

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

8	29,360	5 87 6	7,260	6 10
4	24,000	5 10 5	19,750	6 1
20	20,820	5 80 50	63,850	6 12
20	21,650	5 90 5	4,730	5 75
17	17,820	5 25 2	1,950	4 00
3	2,530	5 75 2	2,120	5 50
18	18,560	5 75 5	4,320	5 50
2	1,860	4 00 2	2,120	5 50
19	19,520	4 62 75	95,980	6 00
20	20,740	6 00 20	19,770	6 25
18	18,260	6 20 16	19,600	6 00
20	20,120	6 25 20	19,980	6 25
2	2,200	4 50		

CORN, WILLIS & LOUGHRY SOLD

67	84,420	6 70 32	39,120	6 25
2	2,360	6 00	1,730	

Hogs.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price./No.	Weight.	Price.
85	21,050	5 25 154	43,140	4 35
82	21,330	4 80 78	22,740	4 50
77	21,170	4 50 77	20,950	4 50
12	3,660	4 00 18	5,730	4 50

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

55	11,740	4 80 103	23,410	4 85
23	6,000	4 40 17	3,960	4 50
87	14,670	4 60 109	23,310	4 80
2	1,160	4 00		

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

4	3,750	4 25 or 4 50	16,840	4 80
179	32,000	5 00 5	1,960	4 75
75	15,980	4 80 134	31,460	4 75
141	34,950	5 00 60	12,110	4 70

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

208	74,130	5 00 58	11,890	5 10
69	20,050	5 20 84	28,000	5 20
80	20,540	5 20 468	97,350	5 30
11	3,300	3 75 48	12,550	4 80
18	12,000	4 80 20	8,000	4 75
5	4,030	4 62 20	4,550	4 75
28	4,000	4 62		

HOLMES LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

116	24,000	5 80 6	1,200	6 25
20	20,000	5 80 20	20,000	5 90
20	20,000	5 90

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Geneva Arbitration—Nothing Known Concerning the Proceedings.

GENEVA, July 25.—The Alabama claims arbitration tribunal reassembled at the Hotel de Ville at half past twelve o'clock this afternoon, and, after remaining in session for four hours, adjourned to Monday next. The rigid secrecy heretofore observed in relation to the proceedings of the tribunal is strictly maintained, and nothing of the least importance concerning the meeting of to-day can be ascertained.

LONDON, July 26, 5:30 A. M.—Rumors that a difficulty had arisen in the Geneva Court of Arbitration are positively contradicted.

Troops Attacked by Coal Miners.

PARIS, July 25.—Coal miners at Denain, in the department of Nord, who are on a strike, made an attack to-day upon a detachment of troops which had been sent to that place to preserve the peace. The troops were compelled to fire upon their assailants, killing one of them and wounding several. Forty of the attacking miners were arrested and lodged in prison.

Disturbances were also occasioned last night by strikers in the city of Auzin, department of Nord. They were, however, easily suppressed by troops without casualties. Reinforcements of troops have arrived from Paris with tents and provisions as if for a lengthy stay. Thiers has written to the prefects of departments, as well as to the commanding generals, instructing them to use their utmost endeavors to maintain order. The disturbances at Auzin were, nevertheless, renewed this morning, and the troops, who were pelted with stones by the rioters, were forced to use their muskets, killing one of the strikers. Otherwise the department of Nord, as well as the entire department of Somme, is undisturbed, and the men have made no demands upon their employers. The troubles in the coal mining districts are believed to be instigated by members of the International Society of Belgium.

Cataczay Formally Dismissed.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* to-day publishes an Imperial decree dismissing Catacazy from the diplomatic service of the empire. The *Journal* states that the publication of the pamphlet concerning Fish was entirely without the knowledge, and against the will of the Imperial Government.

Three French Communists Executed.

PARIS, July 25.—Three Communists, convicted of participating in the massacre of hostages in Rue Haxo, were shot at Satory to-day. One of the condemned, when brought to the place of execution, shouted, *"A bas la Commune."* The other two cried, *"Vive la Commune."*

Marine News.

MOVILLE, July 25.—The steamship Australia has arrived.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LISBON, July 25.—The fortieth anniversary of the liberation of Portugal was celebrated here to-day with appropriate festivities.

MADRID, July 25.—King Amadeus arrived at Santander yesterday and was enthusiastically received. The town was gaily decorated, and the streets were filled with immense crowds. The King goes to Ferral, Corunna, Bilbas, San Sebastian, Tarragonia and Zeorrila, and then returns to Madrid.

The government authorities have seized a number of arms near the Spanish frontier which it is supposed were intended for use by the insurrectionists against the government of Amadeus.

Duke De Guise, son of Duke D'Aumale, died to-day of scarlet fever. He was born at Twickenham, England, on the 5th of January, 1854.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 25, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝ @ 92⅝; for account 92⅝. United States Bonds—5-20s of '65, 91¾; do of '67, 91¾; 10-40s, 89⅝.

PARIS, July 25.—Rentes 74 francs 42 centimes. LIVERPOOL, July 25.—Cotton—middling uplands 9¾d; middling Orleans 10d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation 2,000 bales. Red winter wheat 9s 7d @ 9s 8d. Corn 26s 6d@26s 9d. Beef 62s 6d. Cheese 56s.

HAVANA papers give very encouraging statements concerning the prospects of the sugar and tobacco crops. The first is likely to be at least twenty per cent. better than in 1871, when it was badly damaged by a hurricane. The exportation for the first week in July, this year, is 796,541 boxes, against 627,762 boxes for the corresponding week last year; in all there were in store at the same time 410,036 boxes, against 381,793 for the corresponding week last year; the total gain being 197,592 boxes. At Matanzas there is an increase of 168,140 boxes. The exportation of cigars from Havana for the first six months of the present year exceeds the same period of last year by 4,000,000 cigars; and of leaf tobacco by 924,450 pounds. The cigars exported are worth $6,800,000; the leaf tobacco $6,800,000. The sugar exportation is worth $74,100,000. Adding in the export from several smaller places, the total value of both crops is estimated at $91,600,000.

M. THIERS, after his famous interviews with Prince Bismarck before the close of the war, is reported to have stated that after Sedan the sole desire of Prussia was to make peace, and that she would have been satisfied with two milliards of an indemnity and the dismantling of the fortresses of the eastern frontier. This statement has been the cause of much controversy, not only in France, but also in England, but hitherto there has been no proof of its authority. The *Edair* now publishes a letter purporting to have been written by Prince Bismarck to his wife the day after the battle of Sedan, which completely confirms the accuracy of what M. Thiers said. After announcing that France was now at the mercy of Prussia, the Prince writes: "My end, so obstinately and so patiently pursued, is attained; nothing remains but to demand from France—what she cannot refuse—two milliards and the dismantling of a number of fortresses which I shall decide upon."

THE board of officers appointed by the Secretary of War to compile a new code of army regulations, after having been in session for several months, has prepared a report and presented it to the Secretary. The promulgation of the new regulations is looked for with considerable anxiety in the army, since the old regulations issued in 1861 have been so changed and amended by acts of Congress as practically to be useless.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

July 25, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	Depth.	*Rise. Feet.	Inch.	*Fall. Feet.	Inch.
St. Paul	....	0	0	0	0
Fort Benton	....	0	0	0	0
Omaha	13.1	0	1	0	0
Davenport	4.2	0	0	0	2
Leavenworth	11.4	0	1	0	0
Keokuk	4.8	0	0	0	0
Cairo, Ills	20.7	0	7	0	0
St. Louis, Mo	20.0	1	5	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa	6.3	0	3	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	17.2	0	0	0	9
Louisville, Ky	7.6	0	0	0	2
Memphis, Tenn	12.11	0	0	0	1
Vicksburg, Miss	21.0	0	7	0	0
Shreveport, La	....	0	0	0	0
Nashville, Tenn	2.7	0	1	0	2
New Orleans, La	....	0	0	0	0

NOTE: Nashville—Above low water.
New Orleans—Below high water mark.
*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—River eighteen feet and rising. Arrived—R. J. Turner, New Orleans. Departed—Kate Robinson, Wheeling.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—River's mercury 93. River falling, with eight feet in the canal and six feet in the chute. Arrived—Nat Williams, Madison; City of Cairo, New Orleans; R. C. Gray, Grey Eagle, Ardemon and Charmer, Cincinnati; Anna, Memphis. Departed—Nat Williams, Madison; Grey Eagle, Henderson. The following towboats arrived from Pittsburgh: Fancher, Pickett, Jno. A., Wood, Joseph H. Bigley, Jno. Perry, Jno. Hannah, Evan Williams, A. A. Baker, Mary Ann and Oil Valley. The towboat Alice Brown has been raised and landed at Portland.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 25.—River rising slowly, with thirty-two inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and very warm. Arrived—Belleville, Cairo.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 25.—Clear and hot; mercury 94. The river has risen one foot. Up—Arkansas Belle, Fayette and J. E. Hankin. Down—Mary Ament, Tarascon, Evansville and Little Condor. Business light.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Arrived—Mitchell, St. Paul; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Imperial and barges and John F. Tolle, New Orleans; Tom Reese, Ohio river. Departed—Belle of Lacrosse, St. Paul; Johnson, Keokuk; St. Louis, Jefferson City; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Brown, Ohio river; General Anderson, Metropolis. River rising. Clear and red hot.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 25.—Arrived—Babbage, Pittsburgh; Iron Mountain, St. Louis; Grand Tower, St. Louis; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg; Arlington, St. Louis; Camella, Cincinnati. Departed—Iron Mountain, Ohio river; Arlington, Cincinnati; Belle St. Louis, St. Louis; Grand Tower, Memphis. The river has risen nine inches. Clear and hot; mercury 92.

COTTON MARKETS.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 25.—Cotton dull; middling 20c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, July 25.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 19¾c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, July 25.—Cotton quiet; middling 21c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, July 25.—Cotton dull; middling nominal.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 25.—Cattle—Receipts to-day were 595, making the supply for the week 5,595, against 4,910 for the same time last week. No receipts of any importance, and the market is almost without precedent. Only one car is reported to have arrived this morning, the yards are bare of stock and operations are not sufficient to make a quotable market. The only sales were 18 Ohio steers, of 1,128 lbs, at $5 25; 35 Michigan, of 1,121 lbs, at $5 37½; 38 Canada, of 1,073 lbs, at $5 25.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts to-day 1,400 head, making the supply for the week thus far 9,400 head, against 10,200 head for the same time last week. The market opened slightly depressed for Canada stock, with western unchanged. Sales—Canada lambs, 61 to 67 lbs, at $6 12½@6 50; 64 Ohio sheep, 95 to 101 lbs, $5 00@5 70; 96 Ohio lambs, 55 lbs, $7 87½; 1,064 Michigan sheep, 86 lbs, $5 25.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,200, making the supply for the week 11,500, against 13,700 for the same time last week. None in market. Prices nominal at $6 00@6 25.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The cattle market to-day was rather quiet, prices only steady, and on good grades were firm. The quality of the offerings was fair. Prime steers sold at $6 00@6 15; good, well fatted steers at $5 75@6 00; rough, mixed and light fleshy steers $4 75 @5 00; common good Texans $2 25@5 00; receipts 3,000; shipments yesterday 1,340. Hogs opened active at yesterday's prices, sales ranging from $4 10@ 4 20 for common, $4 30@4 35 for good, $4 40@4 50 for choice. The market closing rather easier and a shade lower; receipts 10,901; shipments yesterday 8,875. Sheep quiet and steady; choice $5 00@5 25; common and medium $3 00@4 00; receipts 305.

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONS leaving the city during the summer can have the COMMERCIAL mailed to their address by ordering the same at this office. Terms, twenty-five cents per week.

Letters Held for Postage July 25, 1872.

	Cents.
Graham, Mrs. Girty M, Atlantic City, Pa	3
Baurford, Robt., Candor, Pa	3
Campbell, W. A., Tecumpseh, Neb	3
Heady, C. W., New Britton, Ind	3
Kirsch, Jno., Cincinnati, Ohio	3
Ramsey, Mrs. Mary, Middletown, Pa	3
Wood & Co., W. D., Mckeesport, Pa	1
Willis, D. B., Harcauley, Ill	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

A TERRIBLE TALE.

A Mother and Child found Dead in the Fifth Story of a Fifth Avenue Warehouse—Whisky, Neglect and then the Grave.

The degradation, want and suffering which the inordinate use of liquor entails upon humanity was severely illustrated in this city within a few days. About ten days ago there arrived here from Chicago, a man, his wife and child. The husband found employment at one of our lithographing establishments and for a few days worked industriously at his profession. He had been living at a boarding house, but subsequently rented apartments in the fifth story of Sands & Reineman's building on Fifth avenue, and with his family removed thither. No sooner had he occupied his new abode than he commenced to drink immoderately, and for nearly a week was unable to attend to his duties at his place of employment. Meantime his wife and child became very ill and for several days had no one to visit them. Some kind ladies, however, had the case called to their attention and visited the mother. They ministered to the wants of herself and child and obtained the services of a physician. The woman and her child appeared to get better and the husband showing some signs of improvement in his line of conduct, the ladies and the physician ceased their visits. A few days after, the woman gave birth to an infant and those acquainted with the circumstances concluded that all was well and as the husband was himself again and pursuing a dutiful course, thought that he had fully conquered his love for strong drink.

A day or two since, a party occupying a room near the apartments of the lithographer and his family noticed that a very bad smell permeated the atmosphere of the fifth story of the building, and began to investigate the origin thereof. After a thorough search of all the rooms on the floor alluded to, save the lithographer's apartments, it was deemed prudent to take a look into them too. Several raps at a door failed to receive any response, and the occupants of the building forced the door open. There was no one in the room entered, and the search was then continued into a bed room was reached. There the cause of the stench was discovered. On the bed lay the dead remains of the unfortunate woman, and beside her was the breathless body of her newly born babe. The ladies, who had previously waited on the deceased, took the two bodies in charge and had them properly interred in one of our cemeteries, the employees of the lithographic establishment, where the husband was employed, paying the expenser thereof.

That such dreadful suffering should occur, with such fatal results, in the very center of one of the busiest quarters of our city, is to be wondered at, yet the facts narrated are true and vouched for by citizens of unblemished reputation. What has become of the father, and the child brought from Chicago, we have been unable to ascertain.

THAT LITTLE GAME.

The "Old, Old Story" at the Union Depot—A Dramatic Picture.

Scene, the Western ticket office at the Union Depot. Well dressed man approaches the window and asks the price of a ticket to Logansport, gentlemanly clerk gives necessary information; that neatly dressed stranger appears at elbow of the Logansport man and says, "I know where you can buy a ticket for fifty cents less;" Logansport man says his name is Brown, and he is much obliged for the information; they start to find the place, on the way the couple meet "well dressed stranger" No. 2; he says to stranger No. 1 "I have seen the wagon down to get the goods and there is a balance still due of $250 and I have nothing but this check for it," aforesaid check signed by John C. Porter for $1,800, and is payable to the order of F. Adams at the Allegheny National Bank; stranger No. 1 searches his pockets but in vain; "Perhaps, Mr. Brown, you could let my partner have two hundred and fifty dollars, and just hold this check until my partner returns, and I will get it cashed and pay you." "I don't want to be thought hard," says Brown, "but as we're strangers I'll keep the check; here is the money." The two hundred and fifty dollars are handed to stranger No. 2, who hurries off as he must get the goods down to the boat in time; No. 2 gets away about fifty yards when No. 1 cries after him "Here, Tom' Tom!" No. 2 don't hear the cry and turns down an alley; No. 1 must see him, and excusing himself just for a moment starts after No. 2; Brown sees him and hears him cry "Tom! Tom!" as he turns the corner, and for all Brown knows No. 1 is crying "Tom! Tom!" yet. The $1,800 check was bogus, the police are in possession of the facts and—about there the curtain drops.

COAL TRAIN WRECKED.

A Broken Rail on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad.

About half past ten o'clock yesterday morning, a coal train of seventeen cars was wrecked on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, about two miles west of West Newton. The accident was caused by a broken rail. Engine No. 328, which was drawing the train, passed over the rail safely, but no sooner had the first coal car touched the rail than the seventeen cars were scattered over the track and the right of way left in an indescribable mass. Strange to say, no one was injured, though the conductor John Hill, made a narrow escape from death by jumping from the car on which he was riding to a place of safety. The accident caused a general disarrangement of the passenger trains, the mail train due here about six last evening not arriving until nine o'clock. At the scene of the accident the accommodation trains changed passengers from one end of the obstruction, the trains in waiting at the other, thus avoiding any unusual delay. At eleven o'clock last night a telegram to the Pittsburgh office of the company announced the obstructions removed and the trains running as usual.

Accidents.

Yesterday morning about ten o'clock, a lad named Arensberg, who was attending a Sabbath school pic-nic a short distance above Millvale borough, met with a painful accident. He was engaged for some time in firing off a pistol, and at the hour named the pistol discharged accidentally when the little finger of his left hand was shot off. The unfortunate lad was removed to Millvale where his hand was dressed.

A number of laborers were engaged yesterday in excavating a cellar on the corner of Page and Manhattan streets, Allegheny, when a large mass of sand slid down toward them. All succeed in effecting their escape except one, who was buried to his neck. He was released in a few minutes, and was found to have been only slightly injured.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon, a horse attached to a butcher wagon belonging to Henry Engel, took freight on Ohio street, near Madison avenue, and dashed down the street, the wagon collided with a horse on which a boy sat, who was thrown off and severely injured. The horse was not injured. The runaway horse was soon after captured.

Third Ward Grant Club.

Last night the Republicans of the Third ward held a meeting for the purpose of organizing a Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Club. John T. Brown occupied the chair, and Messrs. S. P. Fulton and Andrew Orr acted as secretaries. On motion a committee, consisting of Messrs. John Gripp, E. A. Montooth, S. P. Fulton, Peter Dressler and John Moore were appointed a committee on permanent organization. Vigorous remarks were made by S. P. Fulton, Esq., Major Montooth, Mr. A. Sims, Mr. Gripp and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

Burglary this Morning.

About one o'clock this morning, officer Stoekley noticed a suspicious looking individual lurking about the hat store of Pearson & Barr, No. 56 Sixth street. Presently the fellow forced the front door open and entered. He was carefully gathering together a neat assortment of hats when the officer dropped in and ended the sport by taking the fellow to the central station house. He gave his name as George Smith, and was locked up for future disposition. It is said that defendant's name is Gordon Johnston and not Smith, as he stated.

A Woman Assaulted.

Yesterday a woman named Sarah Henry preferred a serious charge before Alderman Taylor against a negro by Dunningham. She alleges that the defendant came to her house on Liberty street and made insulting propositions to her which she resented. He then, it is alleged, seized hold of her, threw her down and was about to outrage her person when her screams alarmed the neighbors and Dunningham ran away. There may be another version of the story when the matter comes up for a preliminary investigation.

Lamp Explosion.

About ten o'clock last night an oil lamp exploded in the house of J. Kechmeyer, No 173 Roberts street. The fluid was scattered over a table and was in a fair way of making matters warm, when a lady in the house, with great presence of mind, smothered the flames by throwing a blanket on them. An alarm was sounded from box 54, but the engines were not required.

THE KNIFE IN EAST LIBERTY.

A Man Probably Fatally Stabbed.

About midnight a fight occurred in East Liberty between a man named Joseph Reese and another named R. R. Beale. During the struggle, the police telegraph informs us at two A. M., Reese stabbed Beale, wounding him probably fatally. The above are all the particulars it is possible to obtain at the hour we write. If the police dials can not be used to some better advantage than they are at present, it would not be a bad idea to abolish them altogether.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

COUNCILS meet on Monday.

MANY citizens spell it Alleghany now.

SHOENBERGER'S mills are about to resume operations.

OUR city should get up a grand industrial exhibition.

RESIDENTS on the North Side ask for more Nicholson pavement.

REPORTERS say that the "local" market was never so dull as now.

SOUTH SIDERS grumble about the hills being washed down on the streets.

THE South Side glass works are turning out large quantities of fruit jars.

OUR safe manufacturers find a large market for their product in Chicago.

THE streets of the South Side boroughs are in a terrible dirty condition.

THE Rev. W. M. Robinson is now supplying Providence church, Allegheny.

THE band of the *Garde Rebuplicaine* performed in Philadelphia last night.

ALL the parties engaged in the Braddocksfield troubles have been arrested and held for hearings.

THE Twenty-third District Republican Congressional conferees will not meet again until August 10th.

THERE is an unusual demand for Pittsburgh steel, and the manufactories thereof are being run night and day.

COLEMAN, RAHM & Co., of this city, have sold their nail machinery to a Terre Haute, Indiana, company.

REAL estate fell on Second avenue yesterday. More will fall if Councils don't take some action to prevent it.

PROF. R. W. SAGER of "Esther" notoriety is in Simburg, Pa., where he has been seriously ill and is just recovering.

THE material of the Allegheny *Mirror* was sold yesterday by the Sheriff. One hundred and thirty dollars was realized.

THE venerable Rev. David Elliott, D. D., is spending the summer at Sligo, in Clarion county, Pa., and is in excellent health.

THE agent of Emerson's California Minstrels is in the city making arrangements for the appearance of this troupe at an early day.

JUSTICE HILL, of Mansfield, committed Sarah Jones to jail yesterday for selling liquor without license. J. McGovern was the prosecutor.

RICHARD ENNIS had a final hearing yesterday on the charge of stealing a suit of clothes from M. Meyer, and was committed for trial.

PRESIDENT HUNTINGDON, of the Central Pacific Railroad, accompanied by his family, passed through the city yesterday on their way east.

LIZZIE BERGER made an information before the Mayor yesterday charging her husband, Christ Berger, with desertion. A warrant was issued.

JOHNNY [KEEGAN, a negro comedian well-known in this city, died in Washington, D. C., last night. The telegraph gives no particulars.

WATER STREET, from the Monongahela House to Ferry street, is to be paved with wood. The work will be commenced as soon as possible.

MR. PAULES director of the French band, said that the Great Western Band was the best he had heard in the West. Complimentary enough.

MR. DEVLIN, charged by Thos. McQuiston with the larceny of a seine, has had a hearing before Alderman Strain yesterday, and was held for court.

ALDERMAN STRAIN issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Charles Unger, charged with committing an assault and battery on the son of John Brooks.

THE Mayor sent Wm. Gessenberg to the work house for a month yesterday, on a charge of vagrancy. Michael O'Donnell, on the same charge, was similarly disposed of.

EIGHT hundred and fifty acres of Westmoreland coal land have been purchased by Lewis, Oliver & Phillips of this city, from which they will supply there several mills.

THE people of Lawrenceville will complain of the scarcity of water. A temporary reservoir in the rear of Fifth avenue is being considered at the next meeting of Councils.

MARY MONTGOMERY was staggering drunk along Fifth street, Allegheny, yesterday, when her child in her arms when a policeman saved her from falling, taking her to the station house.

GRANDISON MOSELY charged a colored man named George Green with the larceny of a twelve dollar pair of pantaloons. Defendant was arrested and held for a hearing before the Mayor.

THAT was rather a cool request of some of the Allegheny folks, who asked the French Band to give a concert on West Park. They evidently did not know much about "show business."

LAST evening a blushing widow of forty-five summers, residing in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, was married to a widower aged sixty-five years. The husband of the widow died only last week.

THE Mayor had Rose Miller before him yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct and abuse of her family. In default of a fine of fifty dollars she was sent to the work house for two months.

THE blowing of a blast out of one of the cupolas of Wood's rolling mill, Temperanceville, about ten o'clock last night, led those who saw the light to think that an explosion had occurred.

IN Pittsburgh wants to be supplied with boiler inspectors, as, before her judgment day arrives through steam explosions or the end of the world, it would be just as well to furnish this supply at once.

IT is reported that measures have been instituted for the organization of a new church in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, and that several thousand dollars have been subscribed towards a church edifice.

THE rumor published yesterday about the attempt to burn the East Liberty stock yards, on Wednesday night was true. The Fire Marshal and some of the detectives are endeavoring to find the guilty parties.

MEAT INSPECTOR ZEHNDER, of Allegheny, yesterday confiscated one five calf, about three days old, the property of William Bricker, which was offered for sale at the market. Mr. Bricker hails from Armstrong county.

IF you want to get a breath of fresh air, take the cars of the Central Passenger Railway and visit Herron hill, now the property of the city for reservoir purposes. There is no more enjoyable spot within such easy access.

THE Street Committee of Allegheny Councils met last night for purpose of awarding contracts for the grading and paving of a number of streets. The Committee adjourned at too late an hour to obtain a report of the proceedings.

THE coal and coke shipments from this port, from January 1st to July 20th amount to 43,551,000 bushels. During the same period last year the shipments were 37,356,000 bushels, showing an increase of over six millions of bushels.

ABOUT six o'clock last evening, a young man entered the tobacco store of Mr. Mohauf on Chestnut street, Allegheny, and asked for cigars. A box was handed him, when he took a handfull and darted out of the store without settling his bill.

YESTERDAY morning Alderman Koenig committed a little boy named P. W. Laughlin to jail for a hearing on a charge of larceny preferred by R. Bruggeman. The defendant is not more than ten years of age and is charged with the larceny of a melon.

YESTERDAY morning an information was made before Mayor Callow by Wm. Tosh, of the Ninth ward, who accused John Smith of violating a city ordinance by discharging fire-arms in the public thoroughfares. The accused had a hearing last night and was fined twenty-five dollars and costs.

THE contractors for the grading of the Narrow Gauge railway in Millvale borough who were charged before Alderman D. L. Smith, with obstructing a street in the borough, waived a hearing which was to have come off yesterday afternoon, and entered bail for court.

THE Board of Directors of the Poor, of Allegheny, met last night for the purpose of awarding contracts for the heating apparatus and plumbing of the new building now in course of erection at Claremont. As a number of contractors had not sufficient time to return bids the meeting adjourned without making any awards.

THAT well known eagle, "Old Abe," is to attend the ensuing soldiers' reunion in this city. It may interest this eagle's friends to know that he is now in extremely comfortable circumstances, and that the State of Michigan, of which he is an honored citizen, has appropriated funds for his support and appointed a special keeper to attend to him.

YESTERDAY Patrick Ward made an information before the Mayor charging G. Gaiancan, an Italian fruit dealer, with aggravated assault and battery. An altercation took place on Wednesday between the two at the fruit stand of the defendant; and it is alleged that he knocked the deponent down. The accused was arrested and gave bail for a hearing. Wednesday afternoon he paid a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs on a charge of disorderly conduct growing out of the affair.

YESTERDAY a man named Hall was up to tell his name staggered into the hallway of a house on Webster avenue, and fell down. The people of the house thinking the man was sick, placed pillows under his head and otherwise cared for him. When he sobered off a little he became very insulting in his conduct, and so terrified the people in the house by actions that it was found necessary to call for the police. Officers Bloomfield and Carrigan appeared, and after great trouble, got their man safely lodged in the lock-up.

AS information was made yesterday before Justice Heisel of East Birmingham, against Joseph McCoy, constable of Ormsby borough, charging him with assault and battery. The prosecutrix, Mrs. Elizabeth Sawer, preferred the charge, alleging that the officer arrested her youthful son without due process of law, and that while in the act of placing the lad in the lock-up, he struck her little daughter in the breast, inflicting painful injury. Mrs. Sawer threatens the officer with an action for misdemeanor in office. A warrant was issued and the officer will be called upon to explain. This is not the first time that constable McCoy has figured as defendant. Perhaps he has mistaken his calling.

EXTENSIVE LAND SLIDE.

Four Houses Partially Demolished —Boyd's Hill Settling Down.

About noon, yesterday, an extensive land slide occurred on Second avenue, opposite the gas works. A portion of Boyd's Hill, directly south of McWhinney's brick yards, became loosened by the recent rains, and came down suddenly upon four new houses just in process of completion. The houses were the property of Mr. John Mullen. Some time ago Mr. Mullen built several houses directly against the side of the hill, but thinking them in danger should a land slide occur, he tore them down and worked the building material into the houses destroyed yesterday. There were built directly adjoining houses fronting on Second avenue and, it was thought they were perfectly secure, did a portion of the hill slide down. Not so, however, as the accident of yesterday testified. So completely were the houses wrecked that their occupants, Messrs. Fetder, Corey, Dorrington and another whose name we failed to learn were compelled to move with their families. Mr. Dorrington was unable to find another residence yesterday and for the time being has been afforded shelter by Mr. Sims, of the gas works, who resides in the vicinity. At the time of the accident a family was eating dinner in the kitchen of one of the old houses fronting on the avenue, when the roof came in from a quantity of the falling earth sliding on it. Fortunately no one was injured, although all were badly frightened. The loss can scarcely be estimated, but will not be less than four or five thousand dollars. Many of the people residing along the Southsase of Boyds hill are frightened at the recent slides and talk of changing their places of residence at the first opportunity.

ALLEGHENY POLITICS.

Meeting of the Union Republican Club.

Last evening, the Union Republican Club of Allegheny, met in the usual place.

The meeting was called to order at half-past eight o'clock by the Chairman, Mr. Hugh McNeill.

Mr. Callow stated that Mr. Gippert, of the Third ward, was present for the purpose of learning what plan the club had decided to adopt for the organization of ward clubs.

Mr. Gippert was then called upon for some remarks. He said that it was time now to make preliminary arrangements for ward clubs, and that an understanding could be arrived at, as to the proper plan to pursue.

Mr McBrier held that this central club should not interfere with ward organizations. Let each ward organize their own club.

Reports of committees were now called for, but none were reported.

Mr. John Hare said the club should insist on the several committees attending to their work faithfully and to report at the proper time.

Mr. Hastings moved that the Chair appoint a committee of five from each ward to organize ward clubs. Carried.

Mr. Ogden moved that Mr. McBrier be added to the Committee on Ward Organization.

The meeting then adjourned.

Pittsburgh's Industrial Exhibitions.

Under this head the *American Manufacturer* of yesterday says: The near approach of the monster mechanical exhibitions which are held annually in some of the leading cities, reminds us that Pittsburgh is for the year in this spirit of the age. With all the facilities which she has had at hand she ought to be able to get up a self-sustaining exhibition on her own account, than any other city in the United States, and she would certainly succeed as well as other cities in drawing contributions from abroad. Her iron and technic Association, now under such favorable promise, should take this matter in hand and bring it to a successful issue. Such an exhibition could be gotten up in our community as would completely annihilate anything of the kind ever witnessed. But the necessary Twenty-five acres of ground would not accommodate a fair representation from our own industries.

New Church Edifice.

The chapel for Mount Olive church, in this city, has been put under contract. It is to cost without seats, pulpit and glass, $4,225, most of which has been already subscribed. The structure, which will be of brick, is to be finished, will be donated by one of the friends of the enterprise. The architect is Thos. Aiken, Esq., of Shady Side, and the contractors are the Deeds Brothers, of East Liberty. The church is to be completed by November 1st. We understand that the Homestead Mission Pittsburgh is in a flourishing condition, something over $2,000 has been pledged and a church built there, and the foundation is being dug. The few helpers at all these missions have done nobly, and a little further help the city churches will carry them safely through.

Well Merited Punishment.

Yesterday morning the Mayor had before him an old customer in the person of Barney Gallagher. Defendant was charged with disorderly conduct in assaulting a lady, accompanied by a gentleman, while passing up Wylie avenue. Officer Kennedy was near by and saw the movement, and promptly caught hold of the fellow as he was raising his fist at once, and made a desperate resistance. Three or four officers came to Kennedy's assistance, and it required the efforts of all to get the prisoner to the lock-up. The Mayor imposed a fine of one hundred dollars and costs on Gallagher, and in default sent him to the workhouse for six months.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Two Acres on Penn Avenue, by Auction.

This valuable property, to be sold on the premises to-morrow afternoon, is handsomely lying and beautifully situated grounds on the corner of Penn and Dallas avenues, adjoining the residence of P. Penny, Esq., immediately beyond "Point Breeze" or the intersection of Penn and Fifth avenues, in Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh. The elegant improvements surrounding this central situation are nowhere surpassed. For particulars of the sale, see McIlwaine's auction advertisement.

Silver Plated Ware.

Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Persons Wanting

One of the finest locations for a suburban residence at Sewickley, can now buy the best ten acre lot ever offered for sale there, planted with the best of fruit, and everywhere, joining Mrs. Jones's residence at Quaker Valley Station. Inquire of C. Beringer, 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. MWF

Homeopathic Vermifuge.

Sold at the drug stores. Price 25 cents.

Fifty Thousand Dollars

To loan on first class mortgages, from $5,000 to $15,000 each, at a low rate of interest. C. Beringer, No. 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. MWF

Dr. Harris's Summer Cordial

Cures Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

MARRIED:

WHITE—ANDERSON—At Christ Church, Union avenue, Allegheny, on Thursday evening, July 24th, by the Rev. R. F. Brooke, Mr. LAWRENCE S. WHITE and Miss SUSIE B. ANDERSON, all of Allegheny.

SMITH—TENER—July 10th, 1872, at Cookstown, Ireland, by the Rev. Walter Rodgers, Registrar JAMES SMITH, of this city, to ROBERTA MARY JEANE, eldest daughter of George E. Tener, Esq., of Cloughbane House, County Tyrone, Ireland.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.
Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America
ASSETS, $6,337,489 83.
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OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
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Incorporated 1794.
THE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
LOSSES PAID EXCEED $10,500,000.
GEO. W. DEAN, Agent,
37 Fifth avenue.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS,
AT $35 TO $300.
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
AT $9 TO $125.
Single Shot Guns, $3 to $8 25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material. Guns! Guns! Send for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express. C. O. D. if desired.
H. JOHNSTON,
179 Smithfield street.
Sign of the Big Gun.

AFFLICTED

Pause and consider whether it is better for your present trouble and future health to use the SAMARITAN'S GIFT, or be gorged with the quack's Balsam Copaiba, which drug is a sure tell-tale, having a horrid taste and still more di gusting smell. The grand and most import ant part of the Samaritan's Gift is its certainty of cure in the short time of from two to four days, besides being pleasant to take, having no smell or unpleasant taste and can be used without the knowledge of the most intimate acquaintance. The Gift is the only known remedy that can be depended on.

Male packages $2; female $3. Sent by mail to any address.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market street, Agent.

SIR CHARLES SCUDAMORE
ON
MEDICATI D INHALATION.

[Extracts from Dr. Hunter's Work on Consumption.]

Sir Charles Scudamore, an eminent English physician, wrote a work in 1834 upon the treatment of Consumption by Inhalation and thus sums up in the London *Lancet*: "For the sake of humanity then I recommend the treatment (Inhalation) and will repeat what I have said in the preface to the work already mentioned. It is not on selfish grounds that I advocate the practice. What concerns my reputation or advantage is personal and transient and of little moment; what relates to science and to the interests of mankind is for all ages and of inestimable importance."

I could fill a volume with testimony to the value and success of this system of treatment from the writings of eminent physicians of all nationalities, but my limits will not permit me to present any more here. In a large work which I published several years since abundance will be found. For the encouragement of the hopeless invalid I shall append testimony from those who have used this treatment and recovered health through its agency. Theories in medicine, when supported by facts like these, cannot be doubted nor disputed. My facilities and experience have enabled me to test thoroughly all remedies and methods of treatment ever proposed for the diseases of the organs of respiration, and form an intelligent judgment of their values. If there was any more valuable or successful remedial means I am in a position to know it, and personal interest as well as the dictates of humanity would prompt me to employ it. *But I do not know of any such.* I have found Inhalation, when directed by knowledge and experience, immeasurably superior to any or all and shall advocate it to the end of my life. I have seen thousands of valuable lives rescued by it from untimely graves.

But the world moves intellectually as well as physically, and only *temporary inconvenience* and want of special experience prevents the general adoption of the more rational treatment of INHALATION in diseases of the organs of respiration. As I am only a few professors of medical colleges, in this country, have made it an object of *special* study, but the results attained have elevated it to an eminence above all other remedial agencies for pulmonary diseases. For nearly fifteen years I have advocated and practiced it, and my efforts and success have awakened a deep interest among all classes. It has, unfortunately, been made a feature of an immense amount of quackery upon the part of ignorant, boastful impostors and speculating empyrics, many of whom have boldly published extracts from my writings over their own signatures, and not only obtained credit which was not due them, but by their ignorance of its principles and the gross deceptions practiced upon patients, have brought doubt and discredit upon it. I have labored to suppress this quackery